MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- The IDF has begun an all-out offensive against west Beirut aimed at splitting the area in two, Monte Carlo radio reported early on 4 August. The Israelis have advanced on three axes, according to Beirut radio: westward from the museum area; southward from the port; and northward in the Al-Awza'i area, where a landing operation took place. Citing foreign journalists, Monte Carlo radio said that after 5 and 1/2 hours of fighting the Israelis were still in isolated areas near the racetrack and the museum and had not penetrated the Al-Barbir quarter. Meanwhile, the IDF spokesman denied that the Israelis are trying to split west Beirut in two and stressed that the current attacks do not constitute a full-scale invasion of west Beirut, Jerusalem radio reported. The IDF is tightening the siege of Beirut and strengthening its positions following repeated violations of the cease-fire by the "terrorists" in which 20 Israeli soldiers were wounded on 3 August, he said. Nevertheless, the radio reported that after massive artillery fire at "terrorist" targets, Israeli tanks and infantry were surrounding Al-Awza'i and threatening Burj al-Barajinah. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed that the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces and the Syrian units in west Beirut have repulsed all Israeli attempts to advance, destroying six tanks in the museum area, three more in the Al-Ghazzar area and thwarting a seaborne landing on the military beach. The previous day, the radio reported that the joint forces foiled an Israeli advance toward Al-Awza'i, destroying two tanks.

As a result of the latest fighting, hundreds of people have been killed or wounded in all parts of Beirut, Beirut radio said. The previous day, AFP noted a Lebanese police report that 963 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed in Lebanon and another 2,013 were wounded throughout July. Real casualties are greater because of the large number of bodies still buried amid rubble and because Israeli and Syrian military casualties are not included in this estimate, the report said. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio said that up to 2 August the IDF captured 7,400 "terrorists" during the "Peace for Galilee" Operation.

PLO on U.S. Plan, Proposals -- The Lebanese-Palestinian military committee held a joint meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to discuss the Palestinian plan for withdrawal from Beirut, which was drawn up after the PLO leaders had received the U.S. plan, Beirut radio reported. Afterward, Al-Wazzan met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and U.S. envoy Philip Habib. According to the radio, government sources said progress was achieved on the following points agreed on by the PLO: to withdraw by land to Damascus; to abandon the demand to disengage its forces with the Israeli army, using an international force after Israeli withdrawal; to withdraw with only personal weapons; to withdraw over a 21-day period; and to demand a U.S. guarantee of safe passage out of Beirut. Further discussion is required on the timing of the withdrawal of the PLO leadership and its fighters, and the arrival of the international force. The PLO wanted the force to arrive as its fighters began to depart, or said it would agree to a country such as France deploying a force prior to withdrawal, the radio added. Contacts continued for the success of these proposals and Habib told former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam that the PLO will definitely be received by some Arab countries.

Meanwhile, Monte Carlo radio cited sources who said that within 2 days Syria will announce it will accept PLO leaders and fighters. In another report, an official Egyptian source cited by MENA said that remarks by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf in a Kuwaiti newspaper interview on ways Arabs can respond to the Lebanon crisis and the United States were "impractical" and "could not be taken seriously." In an address on 4 August carried by the Voice of Palestine, Khalaf urged fighters in Lebanon to continue their struggle until victory. In a commentary broadcast by the radio, Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil was criticized for not taking a position against the Israeli "goal" of settling the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Israeli Position -- The IDF has not entered west Beirut but has tightened the ring around the PLO, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told his U.S. counterpart George Shultz in Washington, Jerusalem radio reported early on 4 August. Earlier, in an interview with Jerusalem television, Shamir stressed the need to end the Beirut problem as soon as possible, preferably through political means. Meanwhile, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told IDF commanders in Beirut that Israel rejects U.S. envoy Habib's proposal that a multinational force enter Beirut after a first group of PLO fighters leaves the city, IDF radio reported. Sharon reaffirmed Israel's opposition to the entry of an international force before the "terrorists" leave the city, the radio noted. According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli officials were surprised by the UN secretary general's instructions that UN observers should enter Beirut without waiting for Israel's agreement.

'Ali Comments -- Egypt could not maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel if it took over Beirut, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in an interview with LE MONDE reported by AFP. He siad the Lebanese crisis headed the agenda in talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Yemeni Leaders' Statement, Talks on Lebanon -- The presidents of the Yemen Arab Republic and PDRY held talks in Jidda with Saudi King Fahd on 3 August, SPA reported. SPA noted that a joint pres statement after the meeting condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and called for Arab solidarity in the face of Israeli "aggression." Later, the Yemeni presidents held talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss the Lebanon situation, Damascus radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- An Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that the Iraqis launched a counteroffensive on one of the Ramadan Operation fronts, but the Iraqi attack was repulsed. The Iranian Ground Forces commander said so much Iraqi equipment has been captured that the revolution guards formed complete armored units with Iraqi equipment, Tehran radio reported citing IRNA. The commander asserted that the war could have been over if Iran had just wanted to throw Iraq out of Iranian territory, but he said Iranian war strategy is based on "prophet-like policies" to put the "oppressor" in his place and restore Iran's rights.

An Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio claimed that 187 Iranians were killed on operational fronts.

Iraq on Reparations -- In a statement reported by INA, an official Iraqi spokesman described the Iranian demand for war reparations as a "false, silly pretext" to continue the war against Iraq. He said Iran should accept international arbitration to end the war and to decide on reparations.

Baghdad Explosion Developments -- INA reported that the bomb which exploded in front of the Planning Ministry in Baghdad on 1 August resulted in 20 killed and 138 wounded. An Iraqi religious opposition group called the Iraqi Mujahidin Movement, whose members are followers of an Iraqi Shi'ite leader living in Iran, claimed responsibility for the explosion, AFP reported.

Libya

In a banquet speech in honor of Mozambique President Samora Machel on 2 August in Tripoli, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi accused the United States of bribing some African leaders to boycott the African summit in Tripoli, JANA reported. He claimed he had documented proof of this and if the documents are released they would create a "big scandal."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT ADDRESSES 'STEADFAST FIGHTERS' IN BEIRUT

NC040844 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0740 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Address by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar -- date, place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The enemy, and behind him the United States wanted a battle which practically began with the mad Sunday raid through which he captured the airport under cover of violent air raids. Today, he is continuing it by advancing from all directions on all the axes surrounding the capital, aupported by ground and naval artillery bombardment. The battles are continuing.

In these battles we represent the digwity and honor of the Arab fighting infantry troops, not only in self-defense but also in defense of all of our nation from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the [Persian] Gulf -- in defense of its dignity and the sanctity of its soil. In this nation there are some ready to die and fall martyr in defense of the nation in this frontline position -- and have been doing so for more than 2 months -- to fight fierce battles in the disparity of strength in equipment, weapons, and numbers. Our strength is embodied in these few faithful fighters, supported by God and their muscles only. They fight against a force supported by the modern, sophisticated and superior U.S. war machine.

It is the battle of truth, the battle of justice and the battle of the jihad. Blessed be all those firm and steadfast fighters; blessed be all those heroes and courageous men; blessed be all those steadfast warriors. We pledge and swear that we will continue the march until achieving victory. It is a revolution until victory! Your brother, Abu 'Ammar

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

NC040904 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has met with the French parliamentary delegation currently visiting west Beirut. Brother Abu 'Ammar informed the delegation of the political and military situation, especially in west Beirut, and the stand of the Palestinian Revolution toward the proposals now being presented to resolve the crisis.

The delegation includes the deputy chairman of the foreign affairs committee in the French National Assembly, (Robert Munda); member of the French Senate Marie Claude; and member in the EC Parliament and French Communist Party Political Bureau in Rene Piquet.

SALAH KHALAF URGES CONTINUED RESISTANCE

NC040819 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0720 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Address by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad -- date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian heroes -- the heroes of the joint forces, the Syrian forces and the Palestine Liberation Army, O every man and woman in Lebanon: This is the day of manly men; this is the day of fighting and the fighters; this is the day of victory and heroism; this is the day of martyrdom and victory; this is the day of dignity and honor; in it there is no place for the cowardly. The first place is for the heroes and the strugglers. The enemy may advance in all places, but the important thing is to fight him everywhere.

Everyone is fighting honorably. The more we fight, the more the world and the Arabs know that we have decided on either victory or martyrdom. We all know that we fight in defense of nationalist Beirut -- Beirut the homeland, Beirut of the Arab nation.

O hero fighters: We will not bargain; we will not be cowardly; we will resist -- we will resist; we will resist with all kinds of weapons. We will fight with our bodies; we will fight in defense of the Arab nation's honor.

O fighters, O sons of Beirut, O our kinsfolk in all Lebanon, O Palestinians and Lebanese here: We have submitted a political solution to the Lebanese state in an attempt to put an end to the bloodshed and to preserve the most honorable and greatest Arab country in the whole Arab region. However, a conspiracy is a conspiracy; nazism is nazism. It wants to capture Beirut bit by bit. It wants us to become bewildered and collapse, by conducting a landing in one place, advancing on an axis and conducting bestial hideous shelling in various places. Meanwhile, he conducts air raids and also uses his warships. All this -- all this -- will not terrify us. We will fight wherever we face the enemy! We are not isolated islands as Sharon would like us to be! We are interconnected and consolidated islands; we are all fighting -- we are all fighting honorably! We will be victorious -- we will be victorious!

O hero fighters: Go out into the streets. Reinforce your shelters and stand fast there. Open fire wherever you see the enemy. Your brothers in the south, Al-Biqa', the mountain and elsewhere are fighting and attacking with you and hitting the cowardly, arrogant enemy. Be firm and be careful not to die so that honorable life may be granted to you.

O fighters, O heroes: You are creating a miracle. Victory will be your ally. Fighting -- fighting -- O men; fighting -- fighting -- O courageous men, the heroes of the Arab nation; fighting -- fighting -- O men. It is a revolution until victory!

VOP CRITICIZES REAGAN STATEMENT ON LEBANON

NC031940 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Aug 82

[News analysis]

[Text] News agencies have attributed an important and very strongly worded statement to U.S. President Ronald Reagan which he made after Israel committed the ugliest savagery in modern history when it shelled Beirut for 1 full day with all the U.S.-made weapons it possesses. It is natural that the inhabitants of this city, Lebanese citizens, Palestinian people and every honest person would hope the statement by the U.S. Presodent is a precedent, that the destruction of this city will actually stop and that an end will be put to the pain of the Lebanese and Palestinian people, particularly because nobody believes that the United States cannot restrain the Zionist tampering and put a final end to it.

Despite the U.S. President's statement, Israel continues to violate the cease-fire, although it claims it wants it to be comprehensive and mutual, as its officials said. Eytan and Sharon have made provocative statements indicating a decisive intention to overrun Beirut through an escalating and gradual nibbling away at the city. They are taking advantage of the dual U.S. role that pretends anger at times, turns a blind eye at others, and protects Israel at the Security Council from any condemnation resolution at still others.

What exposes the U.S. stand is the fact that Israel is committing all these actions in the presence of the U.S. envoy and within his sight and hearing. We know this envoy has enough authority and power to deter Israel. If Philip Habib is dissatisfied with Israel's criminal actions, then why hasn't he expressed his anguish even once? Military personnel, Parliament members, writers and Jewish leaders, like Goldman, have flown into rage against the Zionist government's crimes more than the U.S. administration has.

What confirms the [word indistinct] of the U.S. stand on the tragedies of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples is that this stand does not provide sound and just solutions to resolve the Palestinian and Lebanese questions. How could the U.S. stand be viewed with respect and confidence when it insists on evicting the Palestinian fighters and refrains from recognizing Palestinian national rights and the PLO?

As for Lebanon, Israel and the United States persist in tearing up the Lebanese body through practicing acts of occupation in the areas that Israel has reached. Our suffering for 30 years of U.S. policy does not, absolutely, make us trust this policy. We will not consider that there has been a serious change in this policy in the interest of the Palestinian national rights if the U.S. administration does not recognize the right of the Palestinian people for self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian homeland and if it does not recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of this people.

On the Lebanese level, the deterrence of Israel from tampering with Lebanese national unity and from supporting the isolationist plan is the only way which will assure us that there is a just U.S. stand. Regrettably, however, we do not see this translated into practice policies on the spot. The comprehensive devastation occurring in Lebanon proves the complete opposite: It proves there is a U.S.-Zionist decision to destroy Lebanon and the Palestinian question.

VOP TAUNTS ISRAELI SOLDIERS FOR SURRENDER CALL

NC041004 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0940 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Message from the joint forces to Israeli forces]

[Text] We have received your loudspeaker messages but could not understand anything. The voices are shaky and fumbling! All we have understood is that you are asking us to move toward you. Are your hearts filled with terror, or are your voices shaky because of the fierceness of the shelling?

In any event, we are on our way toward you -- not in the manner you would prefer, but in our own peculiar manner. Be assured, we will soon be very near: at the appropriate moment, the appropriate time and the appropriate place, and -- for your information -- with the appropriate weapons too.

VOP COMMENTARY ON STEADFASTNESS, DETERMINATION

NC040917 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0907 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] We fight standing upright. We kneel only to God. We fight steadfast like mountains firm in the face of the winds. This is what we are. This is our heritage; these are our glorious deeds. Because of this, the Zionists have mobilized all their armed forces and weapons.

We, in return -- although we do not have planes and modern sophisticated equipment -- possess the will of determination. With the help of this power we have fought the longest battle in the history of the Arab-Zionist conflict. With this power we will, God willing, create the most important achievement in the history of the conflict.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO PREPARE FOR FES SUMMIT

PM031625 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Wahid Muhammad Ghurab report: "Preparing for Fes Summit; Arab Foreign Ministers To Meet Next Month"]

[Text] Gulf bureau -- Highly placed Gulf political sources said the Arab foreign ministers will meet in Fes, Morocco, in mid-September.

The sources told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the meeting will be charged with preparing for the second session of the Fes Arab summit which was suspended last November. The meeting will also discuss the possibility of fixing a date for the summit, which certain sources believe will be in late November, that is a few days after the conclusion of the GCC meetings scheduled to be held in Bahrain on 18 November.

The sources said agreement to hold a foreign ministers meeting was reached during contacts carried out by the Moroccan monarch's envoys during their tour of Arab capitals a few weeks after the summit meetings were suspended. The sources added the response regarding the Arab leaders' participation in the coming Arab summit is very encouraging.

The sources said the tour which Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta has begun is in order to deliver messages to leaders of those countries from King Hassan II confirming the invitation to hold the summit in question on the date on which agreement was reached in principle.

Gulf political sources stress that the convening of the second session of the Arab summit will change much of the political situation in the Arab area following the growing belief in the need to give impetus to the Saudi peace plan to that it may become the basis of joint Arab action for reaching a just, comprehensive and lasting peace for the Middle East problem.

The sources have noted that the PLO's belief in King Fahd's plan and its adherence to this plan has given it a strong fillip.

Boucetta described his visit to Saudi Arabia as successful and useful.

GULF AFFAIRS

SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT ENDORSE NEUTRAL ZONE ACCORD

LD031202 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 3 (KUNA) -- Interior Ministers of Kuwait Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad and Saudi Arabia Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz have endorsed an agreement to fix the Saudi real estate ownership in the Kuwaiti sector of the partitioned neutral zone. The agreement further stipulates organising the residence of workers in both sectors who are employed by companies working for either country.

The accord, which followed Kuwaiti-Saudi negotiations in At-Ta'if of July 11-12, deals with 875 Saudis who own various plots in the Kuwaiti sector. The Kuwaiti Government is asked to finish looking into the cases involved by the end of January. A joint committee was formed to consider the appropriate compensation for owners of land plots which would be confiscated by Kuwait as part of a zoning plan.

Reciprocal commercial permits would be granted to workshops and other professional shops, according to the accord, which also asked both governments to grant residence permits to all workers in the partitioned zone as long as their contracts are valid and the contractors should pledge that they would deport the labourers immediately following the termination of their contracts. The agreement thus regulates the control of the two neighbouring countries over what once was called the neutral zone and completes settling the border demarcation between them.

Saudi Arabia had only recently reached another accord with Iraq on delineating their international borders while a final Iraqi-Kuwaiti agreement has not yet been concluded over their common borders.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD REPORTS ON POLICY TOWARD LEBANON

LD032108 Riyadh SPA in English 1951 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, Aug 3 (SPA) -- King Fahd, at a Cabinet meeting held tonight under his chairmanship, affirmed that the kingdom would continue to follow its policy aimed at achieving a united Arab stand. He also expressed Saudi Arabia's readiness to join hands with other Arab countries in embarking on constructive moves to check the "unjust and unjustified" Israeli invasion of Lebanon and "save the Palestinian and Lebanese brothers from the catastrophe that befell them," it was announced here.

The monarch reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their firm and legitimate rights, including the right to establish an independent state led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole legitimate representative.

King Fahd said he had explained to the presidents of North and South Yemen, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, during a meeting here that the kingdom had done its utmost to check the crisis and utilise its international relations to expose the Israeli role in Lebanon. The kingdom [words indistinct] to persuade certain big powers to exert pressure on Israel and "prevent it from fulfilling its crime."

Meanwhile, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Adbuh Yamani said that the king had expressed his great satisfaction with the initiative of the two Yemeni leaders by visiting the kingdom.

The king stressed the time was one of action because the Israeli conspiracy had various dimensions and everybody was aware of Israeli unlimited ambitions, he added.

The king noted that he reviewed with the Yemeni visitors the dimensions of the Israeli invasion and dangers facing the Arab Islamic nation at present.

Another issue which came under discussion was the siege imposed by Israeli forces on west Beirut that led to serious harm to civilians, in addition to the question of Israeli destruction and killings as well as the enemy's refusal to abide any international resolutions to establish peace. The monarch had stressed to the visitors the need for Arab unity "since inter-Arab divisions had helped in the Israeli enemy daring to embark on the invasion and violate Lebanon's sovereignty."

The Cabinet had began the session by reviewing the situation in Lebanon and "crimes committed by the treacherous enemy against the innocent people." It also reviewed the outcome of international and Arab contacts held by King Fahd to "put an end to the tragedy in Lebanon and ensure withdrawal of Israeli aggressive forces from the country."

PDRY, YAR, SAUDI LEADERS MEET IN JIDDA

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD031130 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, 3 Aug (SPA) -- A meeting was held this morning among His Majesty King Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutf ath-Thawr, and PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salah Muhammad. During the meeting the issues raised at last night's working session among His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were discussed.

PDRY Delegation Meets Fahd

LD031304 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, 3 Aug (SPA) -- A meeting was held at 1245 today among His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and PDRY President His Excellency 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The meeting was attended on the PDRY side by Central Committee secretary 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al'Qadir, Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, and PDRY Charge d'Affaires in Jidda Ahmad Awad Haydarah.

Syria To Accept Palestinians

JN031807 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Dispatch by radio correspondent in Saudi Arabia 'Abdallah ash-Shahri -- recording]

[Text] The crisis of Beirut and the recent developments there outweighed the working agenda of the tripartite summit conference held in Jidda last night and this morning among Saudi King Fahd idn 'Abd al-'Aziz, YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Despite the complete secrecy that shrouded the meetings, well-informed sources have stressed to Radio Monte Carlo that Damascus is expected to announce within the next 2 days its agreement to accept the Palestinian Resistance leaders and fighters. This expected agreement comes as a result of the efforts conducted by Saudi Arabia incoordination with the other Gulf states as well as the YAR and the PDRY, particularly since the latter is a member state of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

These sources added that the three leaders underlined the importance of activating the stalemate of the Beirut crisis by exerting joint intensive Arab efforts on concerned Arab states, particularly Syria, in order to end the Beirut crisis in accordance with the Jidda statement. The two Yemeni leaders, these sources stressed, have shown complete readiness to take part in these efforts.

The three leaders also discussed relations among Riyadh, San'a', and Aden and means of further bolstering these relations to serve joint interests. Saudi Arabia stressed its concern in preventing any attempt to instigate sedition and disturbances in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and its rejection of any foreign presence that may harm the region's security and stability.

YAR, PDRY Leaders Depart 3 Aug

LD031310 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] At 1415 Their Excellencies President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the YAR and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the PDRY left Jidda at the end of a brief visit to the kingdom. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led the party that saw their excellencies off at the airport.

Joint Statement Issued

LD031520 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1347 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, 3 Aug (SPA) -- His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR and commander in chief of the YAR Armed Forces; His Excellency President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY; and His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have issued a joint press statement.

Acting on a pan-Arab initiative, the brothers, Their Excellencies President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2-3 August 1982. During their visit they held official talks with His Majesty Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in an atmosphere of true fraternity and feeling of pan-Arab responsibility concerning the dangers to which the Arab and Islamic nations are being subjected at this stage of our history.

In their talks, the three leaders reviewed the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli forces' siege of Beirut, and the dangers caused for the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as well as for the Arab nation as a result of these actions.

The three leaders strongly condemned the massacres and barbaric acts the Israeli forces are committing against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. They strongly condemned the destruction of Lebanese cities and villages, and the Israelis' refusal to abide by the cease-fire, to life the siege of Beirut and to completely withdraw from all Lebanese territory.

The three leaders discussed practical and effective measures for facing Israel and forcing it to lift the siege of Beirut and withdraw from Lebanon and measures for getting out of the crisis the Israeli presence created when it swept into Lebanon and violated the country's sovereignty and independence.

The three leaders affirm that the pan-Arab responsibility that Arab leaders bear obliges them to freeze all disputes on the Arab horizon, to respond to the call of national duty, and to stand in a united rank in the face of the danger of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and against all Arabs.

The three leaders note that the danger makes it imperative that Arab solidarity be restored. This is a fundamental need, dictated by the current difficult circumstances in the Arab world, in order to confront the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The three leaders will adhere to their obligations to support the Palestinians' struggle to restore their rights, including their right to establish an independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

RIYADH ON SAUDI EFFORTS TO END BEIRUT SIEGE

LD031800 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Unattributed "news analysis"]

[Text] The kingdom is continuing its efforts at various levels to compel Israel to lift the siege of west Beirut and withdraw from Lebanese territory. The kingdom has stressed the importance of realizing the highest degree of Arab solidarity to confront the dangers facing our nation. With this in mind, a meeting was held last night between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Their Excellencies Presidents 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad respectively of the YAR and PDRY. They discussed the current Arab situation in general and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in particular. The participants consulted each other on the question of what should be done at the Arab level to confront the danger threatening the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people as a result of the Israeli siege of west Beirut, Israel's siezure of Lebanese territory and its disregard for all human values, international laws and UN resolutions.

On this particular level, observers reaffirm that the diplomatic initiatives made under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd and his majesty's contacts with international leaders led to the Security Council's unanimous agreement for the first time on a resolution calling for the halting of the Israeli shelling of west Beirut and the sending of UN forces to participate in the solving of the Lebanese crisis. There is no doubt that the attention given by the kingdom at various levels to the Palestinian-Lebanese question has foiled all the plans that Israel wished to implement through its invasion of Lebanon. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which has entered its 59th day, has failed to achieve its aim -- the liquidation of the PLO and its elements -- thanks to the resistance put up by the influential Arab forces and the valiant resistance of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and their struggle against the Israeli enemy, which is continuing its acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The international community is still reaffirming its appeal for the halting of the escalated acts of violence in Lebanon and for the allowing into west Beirut of assistance, necessary services and food. The question is: How long will Israel continue to ignore all humanitarian appeals and international laws and values? The well-known fact is that Israel has never respected a UN resolution or a humanitarian appeal. This calls for the Arab states and the international community to take practical steps compelling Israel to lift the siege of west Beirut in preparation of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Lebanese territory. This will enable the legal government in Lebanon to assert its control over Lebanese territory. Observers are stressing the importance of finding a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem that guarantees the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and puts an end to Israel's aggressive and expansionist practices. Observers have pointed out that the Arab peace plan, which has received wide international support from all influential international forces, can bring about a just, permanent and comprehensive peace in the Middle East if efforts are made to implement it.

PDRY

PFLO RADIO CONTINUES CARRYING DRAFT CONSTITUTION

31 July Broadcast

EA312236 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Brother listeners everywhere, allies and friends of the Omani revolution: We continue for you today the third installment of the draft constitution of the National Alliance in Oman, which is presented by the PFLO.

The text of the draft constitution of the National Alliance in Oman, presented by the PFLO, continues as follows:

2 -- The General Command: The General Command is the highest leadership body in the front after the National Council. The General Command shall be formed by the National Council which shall determine the number of its members on the basis of the principle of proportional representation according to the size of each of the parties allied within the framework of the front. The General Command shall include representatives of parties, political organizations, prominent mass and trade union organizations and national figures, of great importance.

The General Command is regarded as a permanent command and may meet at any time. It will allot responsibilities and tasks among its members as it deems fit and in a manner that does not contradict the provisions and articles of the Constitution. The General Command will follow up the implementation of decisions of the National Council and its recommendations, will lead the daily struggles of the front in various spheres and will direct them in a manner that will serve the aims laid down in the National Charter and the decisions and recommendations of the National Council. It will draw up any decisons or arrangements it deems fit and expedient. It will direct the activities of the general departments and leaderships of the branches and the leaderships of the other mass, trade union and social organizations.

The General Command alone will form the leaderships of the unified departments of the front, such as the Departments of Unified Information, Foreign and Financial Relations and other similar unified departments. The General Command alone will organize and supervise the registration of the leaderships of the branches of the front in the governorates and abroad. The General Command alone will examine the (?conditions) of membership in the front with regard to parties, political organizations, mass and trade union organizations and prominent national figures. The General Command alone will prepare agendas, reports, draft resolutions and recommendations of regular and extraordinary meetings of the National Council and will call for the holding of these meetings.

3 -- The general departments: The general departments are the unified departments at the general level of the front, such as the Department of Unified Information, the Department of Foreign Relations and Political Representation, the Financial Department, the Department of Social Services, and other departments the National Council or the General Command deems necessary. The unified general departments will be considered under the direct supervision and direction of the General Command. The unified general departments will comprise all parties that are members of the General Command of the front unless one of these parties excuses itself from participating in any of these departments entirely of its own accord on grounds of lack of resources, provided this is approved by the General Command. It is permitted to involve other parties or personalities who are not members of the General Command in the formation of these departments when necessary on condition that this is approved by the General Command.

These departments will conduct and organize the daily tasks at the front level in accordance with the specialization of each of them under the supervision and direction of the General Command. They are accountable to it.

The General Command will lay down bylaws for the work and activity of these departments and the limits of the powers entrusted to them. It is permissible for these departments to form their branches inside or outside the country in accordance with their required tasks, on condition that they obtain the approval and ratification of the General Command.

1 August Broadcast

GF020821 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Armed companions, brother listeners everywhere, allies and friends of the Omani revolution: Today we present the fourth installment of the draft constitution of the National Alliance in Oman, which is presented by the PFLO.

The text of the draft constitution of the National Alliance in Oman, presented by the PFLO, continues as follows:

(B) At the branch level, the front's committees are formed as follows: 1) the branch command; 2) the regional command and 3) the (?front's) committees.

1 -- The Branch Command: The General Command of the United Omani National Front shall form branches for the front in governorates, districts or Omani provinces in which two or more alliance parties exist. It will also form a command for each of these branches to be called the branch command. The branch command includes representatives of the national parties of the alliance that have political or trade unionist organizations or religious or tribal influence in the branch; that is, in the district or province, on the basis of the principle of proportional representation.

The branch command is responsible and accountable for its duties before the General Command. The branch command will guide the front's struggle and activities on the branch level using as guidance for the implementation of its mission the national pact, the Constitution and the resolutions and recommendations of the National Council and the General Command.

The branch command is responsible for forming the regional commands within the district or province under its jurisdiction. It takes guidance in doing so from the national pact, the Constitution and the resolutions and recommendations of the National Council and the General Command.

The branch command is responsible for expanding the framework of the alliance and the social base of the front within the district or province under its jurisdiction. It has the right to review the membership of the political and popular organizations or national personnel that have no existance or links outside the district or the province under its jurisdiction. In so doing it will take guidance from the national pact, the Constitution and the directives and recommendations of the National Council and the General Command.

The branch command will hold its meetings at any time in light of its being a permanent field command.

2 -- The regional command: The branch commands will form regional commands at the directorates level in regions where two or more parties of the alliance exist.

The regional command includes representatives of the national parties in the alliance that have political or trade unionist organizations or religious or tribal influence in the region on the basis of the principle of proportional representation. The regional command is held responsible and accountable for its duties by the branch command. It will be in charge of directing and leading the front's struggle and activity on the regional level. In so doing, it will take guidance from the national pact, the Constitution and the resolutions and recommendations of the National Council, the General Command and the branch command.

The regional command is responsible for forming the front's committees and for expanding the framework of the alliance and the front's social base within its region. The regional command has the right to review the membership of the small organizations and bodies and national figures that have no links or influence outside their regions. This has to be approved by the branch command. The regional command has the right to accept ordinary individuals in the framework of the alliance and as members in the United Omani National Front without necessarily referring to the branch command.

The regional command will take guidance from the national pact, the Constitution and the resolutions and recommendations of the National Council, General Command and the branch command. The regional command will hold its meetings at anytime on the basis of being a permament field command,

3 -- The front's committees: The front's committees are the front's base committees. These are formed from among the members of the allied organizations and the independent members. The formation of these committees depends on the size of the front's presence and its organizations in the regions as well as on security aspects, the forms of struggle and activities that are carried out in each region and the level of the development of consciousness among the ranks of the mass movement and their readiness for struggle.

These committees can be formed on the level of cities and villages or on the level of labor and production institutions according to tangible circumstances in each region.

The formation of the committees in terms of their numbers and the number of members of each committee depends on prevailing circumstances and the type of struggle missions that are requested from each committee under various circumstances.

It is not necessary that all members of the organizations that constitute the front or the members that are independent individuals be (?included) in such front committees. Some of them can be excluded and be assigned separate secret missions.

The front committees will ve involved in all forms of political or necessary struggle activities among the ranks of the masses. They will resort to all forms of education, mobilization and agitation and will use all possible means of struggle that may serve the goals of the national pact. They will also implement the special secret missions that are assigned to them.

The front's committees take their direct instructions and directives from the regional command. They will, in implementation of their various struggle activities, take guidance from the front's national pact, its Constitution and the resolutions and recommendations of the National Council, the General Command, the branch command and the region command.

The principal, direct and important mission of the front committee is to expand and bolster the unity of national resistance of the people's masses and to mobilize the unity of national resistance of the people's masses and to mobilize and (?gather) the greatest sectors and groups of the people around the slogans of the United Omani National Front and its goals that are defined in its national pact.

CORRECTION TO PFLO RADIO CONTINUES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

In the item entitled "PFLO RADIO CONTINUES DRAFT CONSTITUTION," published in the 3 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page C 8, at the end of paragraph four: [passage omitted on Article Eight: Resignations from UONF are voluntary and neither force nor threats are to be used for this; Article Nine: Forms and means of struggle; UONF accepts all forms and means of struggle in order to achieve its aims]

GHALI REGRETS CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION IN LEBANON

GF031234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] London, 3 Aug (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed regret over the collapse of the ninth cease-fire in Beirut and has reiterated Egypt's denunciation of the tyrannical Israeli aggression against west Beirut yesterday. Dr Ghali has also affirmed Egypt's support for the UN Security Council's resolution regarding the dispatch of a group of international observers to take up positions in Beirut and its surrounding areas in an attempt to coerce Israel into respecting the cease-fire resolutions. He said the resolution is a first step toward finding a peaceful settlement for this serious crisis and toward confronting the flagrant Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

In a statement to the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT regarding the U.S. stand, which insists on the withdrawal of the Palestinians first before the withdrawal of the Israelis, Dr Ghali said that contacts are still in progress between the United States and Egypt in order to convince the United States that the Palestinian cause is a basic element in the current situation, and the Resistance cannot withdraw from Beirut unless the Palestinian withdrawal is accompanied by the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

On the fate of the French-Egyptian plan at the UN Security Council, the minister of state said the plan is still the subject of contacts being held among the concerned parties and Eqypt hopes the United States will approve it, affirming that the objective of the Egyptian and French diplomacy through issuing this resolution is not to confront U.S. diplomacy, but to find a solution to the Palestinian and Lebanese problem in its entirety. Dr Ghali said Egypt wants to avoid a U.S. veto in that regard. He said the United States has presented several proposals and amendments to this plan and the plan is currently under negotiation.

The Egyptian official denied that the United States is exercising any pressure on Egypt to postpone [word indistinct] of the plan.

Regarding the news that Philip Habib's mission has failed and that a new U.S. envoy is likely to be sent instead, the Egyptian minister explained that he does not agree with this opinion because Habib is playing a positive role and he hopes Habib will succeed in this difficult task. He also said he does not consider that the appointment of a new envoy would be of any help in finding a settlement for the problem. However, he said the wisdom is not in the instrument but in the goal, which is to work for establishing peace in Beirut and confronting the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Concerning Dr Ghali's idea regarding the neutralization of Lebanon and whether this idea represents the official viewpoint or his personal view, the minister replied by saying he has discussed the idea of the neutralization of Lebanon with some Lebanese leaders during his recent visit to Paris, and they have approved it. He said: We presented this idea to the Egyptian public, hoping that some political leaders will take it into consideration and work on determining its dimensions on the Arab and international levels because it might help settle the Lebanese crisis.

Concluding his statement, Dr Ghali said daily contacts are in progress between the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and the PLO representatives in Cairo and between the Egyptian and the PLO delegations to the United Nations with the aim of exchanging views on the latest developments in the situation in Lebanon.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON LEBANON CRISIS, U.S. VISIT

JN031902 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali interviewed by radio correspondent Antione Abu Samrah in Paris on 3 August -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Egypt is at present playing a significant role in trying to bring about a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. Egypt is moving in different directions, and the recent feature of this movement is your tour of Washington and Paris. Much has been said about your tour of and mission in Washington. Much has also been said about the outcome of your talks there and about some kind of a misunderstanding with the Americans regarding the Lebanese crisis. Can you tell us what really happened with the Americans and assess for us U.S.-Egyptian relations?

[Answer] This is not my first visit regarding the Lebanese crisis and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; this is actually my second visit. The first visit took place in the first half, or around the middle of, July. The visit was intended to achieve a complete cease-fire 3 days after Beirut was besieged. The visit also intended to expel the Israelis from Lebanon in implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

When it became clear there was Israeli insistence, and U.S. agreement, on the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut, we said this evacuation should be linked to a settlement of the Palestinian question and a U.S. commitment to proceed with this settlement. This has been Egypt's stand since the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis. Presidents Mubarak and Reagan exchanged several messages, the latest of which was the one conveyed to President Reagan on 28 July. This latest message underlined the importance of giving the Palestinians hope, particularly after the diversity of Israeli stands, which do not offer any hope for a settlement. Examples of these Israeli stands were the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of the Golan, the attempt to impose a Lebanese government under Israeli occupation and to force the PLO to leave at a time when the PLO and the Syrian forces were in Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government and backed by the Arab League. Egypt's stand was made clear during my first and second visits.

[Question] However, following your recent visit to Washington and meeting with President Reagan, reports have said the outcome of the talks were not up to Cairo's expectations. What is your impression now in light of your meeting with President Reagan?

[Answer] There is no doubt that recently the U.S. administration accepted Egypt's explanations and reasons behind its stand. The problem remains, as U.S. officials put it, that any amendment to the policy, or any new policy, needs more time and requires formulation. They add that the urgent problem now is the Beirut crisis, which must be solved immediately lest the situation develop into the storming of west Beirut.

[Question] As I understand the Americans want the Palestinian fighters out of Beirut. What can Washington offer the Palestinians in return?

[Answer] That is what we are working for. There must be something in return. This something can be employed to transform the PLO struggle into a political one in light of which the PLO could attain its rights within a comprehensive solution to the problem.

[Question] If the Palestinian fighters withdraw from west Beirut where will they go? So far there are no clear reports or official comprehensive stands on the future of the fighters.

[Answer] In fact the Arab coordination committee which met in Jidda announced among its six points that the PLO agreed to withdraw from Beirut. This decision is of course [word indistinct]. As to where they will go, I understand Jordan and Syria accepted the decision.

[Question] But the number [of Palestinian fighters] is far greater than the number to be accepted by the two countries.

[Answer] Yes, of course.

[Question] It was reported that during yesterday's meeting between President Reagan and Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, President Reagan used somewhat harsh words and serious language about the Israeli policy. What is your explanation of the motives behind this language, if it was really serious?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the situation in Beirut, the losses there and the nature of the fighting prompt every human being to oppose the current state of affairs. This is a humanitarian stand in the first place. No human being can renounce his human feelings. Hence, President Reagan might have used strong language. The issue of the cease-fire was undoubtedly a primary subject in the talks.

[Question] Does this mean a cease-fire to evacuate the Palestinian fighters; does this mean that the cease-fire is not an end but a means in President Reagan's opinion?

[Answer] Whether it is an end or a means, it is primarily an important humanitarian goal. It would be both a political and a historical error to destroy Beirut in such a way and to force the civilians there to suffer all this pain and human loss.

[Question] How can Cairo change this state of affairs? Is your visit to Paris within this framework?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, my visit to Paris comes within our consultations. I will convey a letter from President Mubarak to President Mitterrand. Consultations continue between the two countries, especially since they jointly presented the French-Egyptian draft resolution at the Security Council. These consultations are useful and continuous and are aimed at coordinating our positions with the aim of solving the Lebanese-Palestinian crisis.

[Question] What are your current relations with the Palestinian Resistance? These relations passed through a very critical stage in the past. Can we say the relations between Cairo and the Resistance, that is the PLO, have returned to normal?

[Answer] As we are aware, the PLO office in Cairo was not closed even during the Camp David crisis. The representational level was upgraded when some Palestinian brothers from the PLO arrived. The office now has official status. They come to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and discuss any topic on their minds. However, I would like to point out that my visit to Washington from 11 to 14 June took place before we had any contacts with the PLO. Our stand then was a principled one which had nothing to do with our contacts with the PLO.

[Question] If Israel continues its present practices in Lebanon, what will become of Egyptian-Israeli relations?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the deterioration of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors will eventually affect the Egyptian people. The Egyptian people are the ones who are taking up the normalization of relations with Israel. The Egyptian people have put their weight behind the peace efforts ever since the late President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Undoubtedly, the invasion of Lebanon or any aggression against any Arab state causes frustration among the Egyptian people and therefore affects their relations with Israel.

[Question] Now we have reached a very clear point. The Americans, the Israelis and perhaps others want to bring the Palestinian fighters out of west Beirut and even Lebanon. Where will they go and what are the promises these Palestinians or fighters will receive? What solution does Cairo see to this tragedy?

[Answer] That is what we are working for. We are endeavoring to reach a point where the PLO withdrawal from Beirut will be coupled with a solution or at least a commitment to a solution. That is what we are working for in the United States, in the European Community and in all our diplomatic moves.

[Question] In short, do you think there is a solution at present? Are you optimistic or pessimistic?

[Answer] Every problem has a solution. Therefore, I am optimistic that this solution will be realized soon because the whole world has been comparing the Beirut events with the most inhuman acts. The world rejects this repeated violation of the cease-fire. Through political dialogues permanent solutions can be found.

MENA: 'ALI MEETS WITH EGYPT'S ENVOYS TO EUROPE

NC032131 Cairo MENA in English 2005 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 3 (MENA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met here today with a number of Egyptian ambassadors accredited to Europe.

'Ali reviewed with them the outcome of his recent diplomatic contacts in Washington and Paris on the recent developments of the Lebanese situation.

He also heard the ambassadors' assessments of the situation of the countries they are accredited to on the situation.

The foreign minister supplied them with the necessary (?answers) regarding the Egyptian diplomatic moves in Europe for the next stage.

The meeting was attended by Dr Mrs 'Aishah Ratib, Egypt's ambassador in Bonn; Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, Egypt's ambassador in Brussels and Luxembourg; Ahmad Sidqi, Egypt's ambassador in Rome and Amin Sami, Egypt's ambassador to Copenhagen.

The meeting was part of intensive contacts 'Ali had within the working visit he paid to Paris.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE SITUATION

PM031045 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 30 Jul 82 p 15

[Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali interviewed by Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-AHRAM: What are the opportunities for peace in the Middle East following PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's announcement accepting all UN resolutions relating to the Palestine problem?

Dr Ghali: Mr 'Arafat's announcement that the PLO accepts all UN resolutions on the Palestine problem is an important psotive step and new evidence of Palestinian good will and the PLO's readiness to reach a peaceful solution through negotiations. Therefore the Palestinian move constitutes a vital element. If Israel indeed wants peace and wants to solve the Palestine problem, as it pledged in Camp David, then it must respond to this move.

If the United States is concerned with peace and stability in the Middle East -- and it should be concerned because its vital interests depend on stability in this vital part of the world -- it must understand the significance of the step taken by the PLO chairman and should immeidately begin direct negotiations with the PLO. The opportunity is there now; many opportunities were missed in the past because they were not seized at the right moment.

The world community in general and the United States in particular must encourage moderation and good will and must show the Palestinian leadership that any positive step on its part is matched by a suitable positive step on the other side.

AL-AHRAM: What is the PLO's attitude toward withdrawal from Beirut, and what is the effect of the events of the last 2 months on the future of Palestinian Resistance?

Dr Ghali: I would like to make it clear that whatever happens in the future the PLO has achieved a tremendous victory for the Palestinians of which Israel cannot rob them. Israel can kill Palestinians, throw them in jail, persecute them and disperse them, but the steadfastness shown by the Palestinian fighter for more than 2 months in the face of the Israeli forces and their sophisticated weapons has proved that the Palestinian Resistance is capable of standing fast in the battlefield and of imposing its presence at the negotiating table.

AL-AHRAM: You have said that contacts are taking place between Egypt and the Palestinian leadership. What is your impression of the leadership's stand now?

Dr Ghali: Egypt is in constant contact with the PLO leadership and as far as we know the PLO is prepared to negotiate in order to reach a satisfactory settlement. It is also trying as much as it can to spare Beirut what has befallen the town of Tyre.

AL-AHRAM: Is the Egyptian-French proposal regarded as a substitute for Philip Habib's mission?

Dr Ghali: This is completely misunderstood. The Egyptian-French paper, in the views of both Cairo and Paris, is a continuation of Habib's efforts and does not conflict with or lessen the value of this mission. Egypt and France are anxious to consult with the United States regarding this paper and regarding the next step at the Security Council. Moreover, the efforts of a single state are not enough in such serious matters; all efforts must be pooled in order to overcome the crisis and ensure the restoration of security and peace in the area as a step on the path to a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the area. As long as the aim is the same, the door is open to whoever wants to contribute to achieving it.

AL-AHRAM: Can it be said that the U.S. envoy's mission concentrates on lifting the siege of west Beirut while the Egyptian-French paper deals with the problem as a whole?

Dr Ghali: The United States shares with us the belief that the sound solution for the crisis lies in finding a just solution for the Palestine problem. Egypt, France and the entire world community believes the same. But while Washington believes that the present situation in Beirut can be separated from the rest of the crisis and dealt with first as a preliminary crisis, Egypt and France believe the two cannot be separated and the momentum generated by the desire to solve the crisis must be exploited now in order to find a comprehensive solution to the Palestine problem and to making arrangements to ensure Lebanon's security and safety. We must be clear on our views and objective despite Israel's attempts. The basic and primary objective is the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and the ending of the Israeli occupation. We must go back to the point that exploded the situation, which is the Israeli invasion. As for the rest of the matters, they are secondary despite their importance. The departure of the Palestinians from Lebanon is something that must be discussed between the legitimate Lebanese authorities and the Resistance command within an Arab framework that would preserve Palestinian dignity and Lebanon's rights.

This probably explains the importance of his excellency the president's call for convening an Arab summit.

AL-AHRAM: What was the impression you formed following your contacts with the various Lebanese parties?

Dr Ghali: When I was in Paris at the end of June, I met with Raymond Iddih, leader of the National Bloc. I also met with Phalangist Party representative Colonel Malik and held contacts with a large number of Lebanese leaders representing various political trends and views. I can say that all the Lebanese leaderships, despite their difference of views, support the clear and principled line Egypt has adopted toward Lebanon, which is based on the following:

1. The need to preserve Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

2. Refusal of any attempt to partition Lebanon

3. Total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

4. Enabling the Lebanese people to decide, free from all foreign interference, their constitutional system, making possible the establishment of a powerful national government representing all the Lebanese. This has been Egypt's firm and established policy since Lebanon's independence in 1944.

AL-AHRAM: But what is the view of these Lebanese parties toward the Palestinian presence in Lebanon?

Dr Ghali: There is a difference of views regarding this point in that certain political powers demand the ousting of the Resistance while others adhere to the Palestinian presence in one form or another.

But all the forces agree that this should be done within the framework of respecting Lebanese sovereignty and constitutional and legitimate integrity.

AL-AHRAM: But how can Lebanon's sovereignty and independence be practically preserved with the presence of an Israeli army of occupation, a Syrian armed presence and a Palestinian armed presence in addition to the possible presence of U.S. and other international forces?

Dr Ghali: We are facing an extremely critical situation in Lebanon resulting from Israeli aggression. We must deal with this situation urgently, like administering first aid to a patient, in order to ensure that the situation will not develop into a wider armed conflict, and secure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the legitimate Lebanese authorities' assumption of their responsibilities.

Moreover we must examine future matters, both with regard to legitimate Palestinian rights and finding a just solution to the Palestine problem; and with regard to Lebanese rights, establishing stability in Lebanon and ensuring that it will not once again be subjected to invasion, sedition, civil war and foreign interference.

What Lebanon and the Lebanese people have suffered during the past years must not be repeated and we should make endeavors to this end.

A new idea is being proposed which is worth considering; namely the idea of placing Lebanon within the framework of some sort of permanent de jure neutrality in order to protect it against currents sweeping the area and international conflicts and disputes.

Permanent neutrality is a system known to international law for a long time: it is a method of achieving the security and stability of a state.

Although the source of permanent Lebanese neutrality should stem from the desire of the Lebanese people it should also be guaranteed by the major powers and the principal Arab countries in the area -- just as the world community represented in the Vienna Conference in 1815 guaranteed Switzerland's permanent neutrality.

OFFICIAL 'SOURCE' RIDICULES PLO OFFICIAL'S DEMANDS

NC032215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 3 Aug 22

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA) -- An official source commented tonight on the statements which Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf -- alias Abu Iyad -- recently made demanding that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stop its petroleum supplies to the United States, demanding that Syria wage a comprehensive war against Israel and demanding that Egypt cancel the Camp David agreements. The source explained that when he demands that Saudi Arabia stop its petroleum supplies to the United States, Khalaf must first understand that the existing petroleum glut in the world market makes petroleum a useless weapon which has no role. The source added that when he [Khalaf] demands that Syria wage a comprehensive war against Israel, Khalaf forgets or disregards the fact that Syria has colluded with Israel so as to avoid a military confrontation with it.

The source further said that when Khalaf asks Egypt to cancel the Camp David agreements, he forgets or disregards the fact that these agreements are the only guarantees that enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

The official source went on: it is better for us when confronting a serious situation which threatens peace and security in the Middle East to adhere to seriousness and reality in our statements and to rise above the empty slogans.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS IRAN'S REPARATION DEMANDS

JN031425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA) -- An official Iraqi spokesman has described the Tehran rulers' talk about war reparations as a false, silly pretext to continue their aggressive war against Iraq. In a statement to INA, the official spokesman said talk about reparations is one of the Tehran rulers' absurd methods of misleading the Iranian people who are suffering under them.

The spokesman stressed that neither Iraq nor any other country in the world can put up with the results of the Tehran rulers' aggressive policy and stupid dreams. He said the Tehran rulers are responsible for the results of their crimes and abortive adventures. By talking about such matters, he said, Iran is trying to make people forget the known fact that Iran started the aggression and war against Iraq and that Iran has rejected a cease-fire and direct or indirect negotiations for 2 years.

He stressed that, in legal terms, Iran is responsible for the war. Therefore, he said, its government should pay Iraq reparations for the losses inflicted on it due to the war if there are to be any at all.

The spokesman said the one who talks about reparations in a certain conflict should accept the arbitration of the international community, which decides who deserves reparations and who should pay them.

The official spokesman added: Raising this subject and considering it a condition for ending fighting, indicates the Tehran rulers' collapsing stand. This contradicts and alienates all the standards and rules in which peoples believe and which regulate international relations.

He said the Tehran rulers are like gamblers who try to regain their losses by further gambling, which in turn leads to more losses. He pointed out that Iran has lost much due to its aggression against Iraq since September 1980, and that its losses have increased with its continuing persistence in aggression, war, expansion and rejection of peaceful solutions. He added that today Iran is losing more by continuing its aggression against Iraq. The official spokesman recalled that in the past, Iraq had officially called on the mediation committees of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement to form a factfinding committee with the approval of the two warring parties to investigate who was responsible for initiating the aggression and war. Iraq, he added, has already accepted the arbitration of both the above organizations, but Iran has rejected all these initiatives.

The official spokesman also said Iran started its unjust aggression against Iraq on 4 September 1980 by shelling Iraqi border towns, Basra and Iraqi oil installations. It closed the Shatt al-'Arab waterway by sinking a number of Iraqi and foreign ships in it. The spokesman added: On 28 September 1980, the UN Security Council issued a resolution calling for a cease-fire and asking the two parties to resolve their dispute through negotiations. Iraq accepted the resolution, but Iran rejected it and insisted on continuing the fighting. Iran also rejected Iraq's proposal in early October 1980 for a unilateral cease-fire, and over the past 2 years has been rejecting all calls by the Islamic conference, the Nonaligned Movement and friendly states to stop fighting and start negotiating, particularly following the Iraqi withdrawal from Iran on which the Iraqi forces had to be present to ward off Iranian aggression against its towns and territory. Iraq also accepted UN Security Council Resolution 514, which calls for the withdrawal of forces and for negotiations.

In conclusion, the official spokesman said: Instead of heeding the UN Security Council resolution, Iran mounted an adventurous offensive against Iraq. It was transformed into a military disaster in which Iran suffered heavy losses.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 799

JN031627 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Communique No 799 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious armies of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continue their operations against the forces of the rancorous Khomeyni clique. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our brave forward units clashed with an enemy force in the northern sector of the front. During the battle, in which all kinds of weapons were used, the enemy suffered 167 dead, a number of wounded, 4 vehicles destroyed and a number of serviceable light weapons and equipment captured.

2. Our able units pounded enemy positions in front of our positions east of Basra killing 1 enemy soldiers. A number of enemy officers and men were captured as well as two serviceable armored personnel carriers and one excavator.

3. One enemy was killed and a number were captured in the central sector of the front.

4. The Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in the cities of Basra and Khanaqin today causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 August 1982

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BAGHDAD BOMBING

NC032034 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug. 3 (AFP) -- An Iraqi religious opposition group today claimed responsibility here for a booby-trapped car bomb explosion in Baghdad last Sunday in front of an Iraqi Planning Ministry office.

In a telephone call to Agence France-Presse, an anonymous caller said the attack was staged by the Iraqi Mujahedeen Movement, whose members are followers of the Iraqi Shi'ite leader, Ayatollah Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim, currently living in Iran.

The caller said the explosion occurred when a mujahedeen member by the name of Abu Hilal crashed his car, loaded with 250 kgs (550 lbs) of TNT, into the government building. The man died in the attack, the caller said.

The Iraqi authorities reported the incident Sunday but failed to indicate the number of casualties or the extent of damages. Two stories of the building were completely destroyed by the explosion.

Explosion Kills 20, Wounds 138

JN041038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA) -- It was announced here today that the boobytrapped car that exploded in front of the Planning Ministry here last Sunday led to the martyrdom of 20 persons and the injury of 138 others. A responsible source at the Iraqi Interior Ministry told INA that among the dead were five of the ministry's police and guards as well as a number of the ministry's employees, including five women. He pointed out that the Greek ambassador to Iraq and two Greek Embassy staff members were slightly wounded. He added that some wounded have left the hospital after receiving treatment.

The spokesman said security forces have identified the criminal who caused the explosion and who was immediately killed by the ministry's bodyguard.

NORMAL TRAFFIC RESUMES AT BAGHDAD AIRPORT

JN031658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA) -- Normal traffic has resumed at Baghdad airport because a large number of Arab and foreign airlines have recently resumed normal flights to Baghdad. This was stated today by a reponsible souce at the Iraqi Airways corporation.

He said Baghdad airport is now handling regular flights by the airlines of Kuwait, Romania, France, Britain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Poland, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Korea and the FRG. He also said that the Scandinavian, Indian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Pakistani and Chinese airlines as well as Gulf Air have resumed their flights to and from Baghdad.

The source said the resumption of these flights to Baghdad is a result of mutual trust and stability and security in Iraq despite the war of aggression imposed on it by the Iranian regime.

INA: SYRIA EXECUTED 2,692 'OPPOSITION CITIZENS'

JN030709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA) -- Syrian authorities recently executed 2,692 opposition citizens. Syrian opposition sources in London told AL-'IRAQ that since the beginning of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon more than 2,000 political detainees have been thrown into Syrian prisons.

These sources stressed that citizens who oppose the regime are executed immediately in their cells by the Syrian regime's persecution organs. They added that Rif'at al-Asad's defense squads carry out these executions. They also take people's money, rape girls and shoot at any citizen who does not comply with the orders of the patrols, which have recently been intensified at the crossroads leading to the garrisons and military positions.

The Syrian opposition sources added that the regime's authorities have also set up roadblocks in popular areas of Damascus after storming them in search of opposition figures.

LE MONDE SEES CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL UNITY

PM021023 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jul 82 p 4

[Paul Balta dispatch: "The Conflict With Iran Seems To Have Consolidated National Unity in Iraq"]

[Text] Baghdad -- At a time when the front seemed to have stabilized for some days, apparently to Iraq's advantage, the Iranian forces launched a strong new attack Wednesday evening. The Iraqi General Command announced this on Thursday morning, 29 July.

The attack, like the previous ones, took place on the border east of Basra. The communique specified that a section of the attacking forces had been surrounded and that another was destroyed. "At dawn," the document continues, "Iraqi forces launched a counter-offensive and forced the enemy to withdraw in disarray. Our helicopters, in coordination with ground forces, destroyed a large number of tanks."

Other communiques have been promised, which means the fighting is continuing.

Although very violent, the conflict has paradoxically consolidated the ruling Ba'th Party's action for unity. In this country, which is a mosaic of different ethnic groups and religions, the war, by throwing men together in face of a common danger, has in fact strengthened the national feeling of the Arabs -- mainly the Shi'ites who comprise 60 percent of the population and 80 percent of the Arab community — and among the other groups -- Kurds and Turkmens, Sunnis, Christians, Assyrians or Chaldeans and so forth -- and the feeling of belonging to a state which claims to be secular and modern.

Paradoxically, the war has also strengthened President Saddam Husayn's power. Many opposition figures living abroad -- particularly dissident Ba'thists -- thought that change depended on assassinating or overthrowing the head of state. They also thought the continuation of the war and the setbacks suffered by the Iraqi Army over recent months might favor a military coup, making it easier for them to return. In May and June, the way the situation was developing seemed to bear them out. However, the reverse has occurred, at least so far.

The withdrawal from Khuzestan after the 29-30 April offensive, and especially the recapture of Khorramshahr (Al-Muhammarah to the Iraqis) by the Iranians surprised the government team and the diplomats posted to Baghdad. The deputy prime minister and Ba'th ideologue, Tariq 'Aziz, whom we interviewed, did not attempt to conceal the facts: "There were mistakes by some commanders, negligence by others and especially incompetence and a lack of composure on the part of the main commanders in the sector."

The Only Kurdish General

Indeed at the beginning of May the small Iranian force which had succeeded in crossing the Karun River could easily have been neutralized if the commanders had not allowed themselves to be crushed by waiting 3 or 4 days before reacting. It is true that the subsequent fighting was very fierce and, according to our interlocutor, the Iranians lost some 40,000 men.

So what happened? "Gaps" in the defense system were apparently concealed from the Baghdad leaders. Between 1,500 and 2,000 Iranians apparently exploited that situation to infiltrate during the night. Instead of fighting, the Iraqi officers in the sector gave in to a wave of panic which spread and led to the collapse of the whole system.

Those responsible, especially army Maj Salih al-Qadi, have been court-martialed. Apparently, several officers have even been shot, including the Third Division commander, General (Chetna) -- the only Kurdish general thought to be favored by Saddam Husayn.

The head of state was then cleared by the party grassroots at the Ninth Congress (25-27 June), which was attended by 250 delegates from the whole country. The three main points on the agenda were: "the development of the revolution; Saddam Husayn's role in the life of the party and the revolution and Iraq's socialist structures." "The president's popularity is easy to explain," Information Minister Nusayyif Jasim told us. "The population observes all that has been done in our country despite the war and compares it with what is happening in Iran. In that country the economy is in ruins, the universities are not functioning and there are millions of unemployed people, while here the children go to school and there is work for everybody."

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO TOKYO CONFERENCE

JN031146 Baghdad INA in English 1110 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 3, (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn said the tragedy of Hiroshima should be regarded as a motive for exerting more efforts to rid peoples of the world similar tragedies. In his message addressed to the 1982 world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs in Tokyo, President Husayn re-confirmed Iraqi people's support to all genuine and sincere calls to spare world peoples from similar calamities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The message of President Husayn was the first read by the chairman of the conference at the plenary session Monday followed by messages from Cuban President Fidel Castro, and the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The presidential message was met by a big applause of whole audience attending the conference.

President Husayn said, we are all indebted to the continuous and interacting human endeavour in all fields of human knowledge to establish a prosperous world based on cooperation and utilization of all available energies to place material and civilizational elements to serve future generations.

While we are still feeling the depth of the disaster to which Hiroshima and Nagasaki were exposed and the atrocity of the criminal acts committed by enemies of humanity, we are aware that human mind is able to exploit scientific achievements in the interest of development and progress and reinforce the foundations of peace based on friendship, cooperation and mutual benefits among nations, the president added.

According to this concept, President Husayn said, we have been making continuous efforts to develop our country in all scientific spheres with keen eagerness to catch up with up-to-date technology that will help us build our society and support other nations from positions of ability and capability.

But the aggressive Zionist entity with support of the imperialists acted up to jeopardize the endeavors of the Arab nation in this field realizing that progress will inevitably lead to liberation from both Zionist and imperialistic hegemony, he added.

President Husayn pointed out that, for this very reason the Zionist entity committed its criminal aggression of June 7th, 1981 against our nuclear installations built for peaceful purposes with the object of acquiring advanced technology to help up development and progress.

While we recall with much indignation and regret the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we should regard it as a motive to make tireless efforts to rid peoples of the world similar tragedies, President Husayn said.

We are very confident that human good instincts to spare the world harm and threats of aggressive forces, of destruction and of all inflictions of wars are much stronger than the deep rooted malice imbued in those with illegitimate selfish interests, he added.

President Husayn expressed confidence that the conference will have an influential and major role in establishing peace and creating a prosperous cooperative world.

RAMADAN, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

JN031724 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, this evening received Viktor Minin, the USSR ambassador in Baghdad.

During the meeting the two sides discussed bilateral relations. The first deputy prime minister and the USSR ambassador expressed satisfaction with their developing positive relations benefiting both Iraq and the USSR.

The two sides stressed the need to consolidate these relations, particularly at this stage facing the Arab nation and the Third World, and at a time when colonialism, imperialism and their supporters are colluding to strike at the freedom and independence of small nations.

RAMADAN CONFERS WITH ROMANIA'S PUNGAN 3 AUG

JN031222 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here this morning with Vasile Pungan, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's special adviser, who is currently visiting Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed that the fruitful results of the Romanian president's visit to Iraq have given a special value to the developing relations between the two friendly countries. He said these developing relations are a real expression of the extensive relations between Iraq and Romania. He reiterated Iraq's desire to consolidate and develop these relations in the interest of the two countries.

The Romanian official described his country's relations with Iraq as strong and developed, based on genuine and real foundations as expressed in the various practical agreements in all fields. He asserted that the Romanian president, government and people highly appreciate Iraq's wise decision to withdraw from Iran to the international borders. He said this decision confirms Iraq's desire to achieve peace and end the conflict with Iran. He added this decision was received with appreciation and respect and as a consequence Iraq's good reputation has risen in international forums.

Pungan Departs 3 Aug

JN040910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA) -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad last night.

While here, the Romanian envoy delivered a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu dealing with the scope of bilateral relations and the exchange of views on the situation in the Arab region and the world.

In a statement to INA, Pungan described his visit to Iraq as fruitful and successful. He added he had held talks with some officials on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in various fields.

MINISTER 'ALWAN RETURNS FROM BANGLADESH VISIT

JN031914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to Lt Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Bangladesh chief martial law administrator, returned here this evening.

In a statement to INA upon his return, Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, said he had conveyed President Saddam Husayn's message to General Ershad. He said the message dealt with bilateral relations and preliminary preparations for hosting the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit in Baghdad next month.

VICE PRESIDENT ATTENDS MEETING IN KURDISTAN

JN032017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Irbil, 3 Aug (INA) -- Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Revolution Command Council member and vice president, has conveyed the greetings of the Ba'th Party leadership and the Revolution Command Council led by President Saddam Husayn to the masses of the Kurdistan autonomous region.

During a meeting held this evening at the headquarters of the Executive Council of the region, Ma'ruf conveyed President Saddam Husayn's immense interest in the region's current progress toward prosperity and development. He said the great achievements in the autonomous region such as the establishment and development of autonomy are due to the ceaseless support of the party and revolution leadership headed by President Saddam Husayn.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO, TV COMPLEX -- Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, today inaugurated the first stage of the new radio and television complex that began transmission today. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; the director general of the radio and television corporation; the ATH-THAWARAH newspaper editor in chief; a number of Information and Culture Ministry officials and the representatives of the company which is implementing the project. Jasim praised the efforts that were exerted to complete the first stage of the project on schedule. He said the project will develop media services in Iraq. [Text] [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Aug 82 JN]

AD-DUSTUR ON POSSIBLE CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

JN031030 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States Is the First Victim of Beirut," AD-DUSTUR says: It was not strange that Israel should violate the ninth cease-fire agreement in Lebanon, continue its savage attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians and destroy Beirut because it does not want a peaceful settlement of the Lebanese crisis. It seeks to continue its ugly crime aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people, not at liquidating the Resistance as it claims in justification of its savage actions which have exceeded all Nazi crimes in their ugliness and thirst for blood. There is no doubt that the first victim of this Israeli crime is the U.S. reputation, not only in our region but around the whole world because the weapons, guns and aircraft being used by Israel to destroy the roots of the Palestinian people and Beirut are U.S. weapons which Washington has given its ally. It goes without saying that the ally is a partner in every crime committed by its ally. Hence, Washington will be the first loser.

The U.S. silence over all Israel's crimes and destruction during the past 8 weeks can never be forgiven or forgotten. President Reagan is responsible for the Palestinian bloodshed. The United States shoulders a great responsibility because it continues to protect Israel and back it with weapons and money. This has encouraged Israel to go far in its aggression against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people in particular.

AD-DUSTUR says: In view of this U.S. involvement one wonders if President Reagan's statements on the need to continue the basic services and the flow of food and medical supplies to west Beirut as well as his strong condemnation of the continuing bloodshed in Lebanon could be the beginning of a change in the U.S. stand and a break out of the suspect silence.

AD-DUSTUR adds: We do not know whether the U.S. President's patience has really run out due to Israel's encroachments, continued aggressive actions and insistence on invading Beirut and liquidating the Palestinians as people and not as fighters. What is being reiterated about the firm stand adopted by Reagan during his meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir is a very belated stand, especially since Israel has rebelled against all international norms and laws. It has even rebelled against the hand that founded it, which has taken care of it and which has given it all sorts of aid, support and protection.

Reagan's statements will remain meaningless if they are not coupled with practical steps against Israel to force it not only to lift the siege of Beirut and stop its operations of liquidating the Palestinian people, but also to end its occupation of Lebanese territory and begin immediately to deal with the Palestine cause in order to find a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the region.

The paper concludes: The PLO has accepted in principle and within logical terms the evacuation of its fighters from Beirut, not out of fear of Israeli threats or military confrontation. It has proven its ability to continue its confrontation of the greatest military power in the region. It does so out of its desire to preserve civilian lives, save Beirut from destruction and comply with the Lebanese people's feelings. Therefore, if the United States does not stop all financial and military aid to Israel and if it does not force Israel to listen to the voice of logic and justice, all the statements issued by Washington will not be heard and will not save the U.S. reputation or protect its interests in the region.

AL-WAZZAN HANDS HABIB PLO EVACUATION PLAN

NC031532 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated that he handed the Palestinian plan regarding the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon to U.S. envoy Philip Habib today and that this plan is different from that of the U.S. envoy. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said this diversion or difference between the two plans does not mean we are at an impasse as long as I, personally, and Ambassador Habib and all those who are engaged in the current negotiations are convinced of the PLO's declared intention to leave Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said he will try today to resolve the points of difference between the two views, emphasizing that the Lebanese intention behind the presence of the multinational force is that this force ensure the safety of Beirut and its suburbs.

This evening's Journal [the evening newscast] will have more details about what Prime Minister al-Wazzan said today in a television interview he gave following the meetings.

Notes Differences

NC031645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has stated that differences and disparity still exist between the U.S. and the Palestinian plans for ensuring the departure of the Palestinian armed men from Beirut and Lebanon. Al-Wazzan was speaking at the Republican Palace today following the Lebanese-U.S. meeting during which he transmitted to Ambassador Habib the Palestinian response to his plan which he received from the Palestinians during his chairmanship of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian military committee.

The prime minister said: We are trying today -- and today in particular -- to resolve the points of difference. He called on the other Arab states, apart from Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq, to absorb a number of Palestinian armed men because, as he put it, this is demanded by the duty of the Arabs to rescue Lebanon and Beirut.

He [words indistinct] Syria, wihtout referring to it by name, saying: We do not take seriously any statement giving the excuse that the [Palestinian] Resistance should resist here, because this means they want the Palestinians to commit suicide and for the people of Beirut and Lebanon to be destroyed. Al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] I have presided over a meeting of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian military committee at the government palace and received from the Palestinian side its views in response to those submitted to them through Mr Philip Habib, who has listened to all the parties and outlined a certain plan.

What matters in all these views is that they reflect a common desire for salvation. The Palestinian fighters have agreed in principle to leave Beirut. This is the basis. However, the plans now pertain to the specifics of this departure -- the details and the destination to which they will go. All this depends on the arrival of multinational forces. The whole situation in principle depends on this, because there are still some differences and disparity in views.

We are trying today -- and today in particular -- to resolve these points, and I hope we will succeed in this through the continuing contacts with Mr Philip Habib, the Palestinian side and with the Lebanese side regarding what concerns us as Lebanese. This is because we want the multinational forces not only to be a means for guaranteeing the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters but also a means for guaranteeing the safety of the Beirut area and its suburbs as a whole. [end recording]

In reply to a question, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] I think this position is final, and was conveyed to all, particularly during the talks of the foreign ministers in the six-state committee in Jidda. This matter was decided, and the departure that is called for is to be directly to places outside Lebanon, without any interim stop in Al-Biqa' or Tripoli. [end recording]

The prime minister pointed out that the arrival of the multinational forces is required for the protection of Beirut from destruction just as much as it is for the supervision of the departure of the Palestinian armed men.

Further Al-Wazzan Remarks

NC032007 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Regarding today's activity at the government palace and the Republican Palace, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said at a press interview in one of the palace offices:

[Begin recording] I have presided over a meeting of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian military committee at the government palace and received from the Palestinian side its response to the plan submitted to them through Mr Philip Habib, who has listened to all the parties and outlined a certain plan. [end recording]

Asked about the question of UN observers in Beirut in accordance with the Security Council resolution and the Israeli reservations, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] What Israel has expressed unofficially so far is not new. Israel has not yet announced anything official in this regard. It has postponed that until the Israeli Cabinet meets at the end of this week. At any rate, as I said before, we are working through two channels: the talks with Mr Philip Habib and the UN Security Council. We are trying to make one complement the other in supporting the efforts to rescue Beirut. [end recording]

Asked how long one can wait for solutions after nine cease-fire agreements, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] Had I been able to answer your question, I would not have expressed all this pain when giving every answer. It is no secret that I posed such a question to Mr Philip Habib himself. It does not matter if I say here publicly what I said behind closed doors -- although this could be diplomatically improper. I told Mr Habib that what we have seen so far can hardly be believed by the people. The people are divided into sections: one section is astonished by the priority the United States gives to its relations with Israel and the other section says Israel does not do anything except in agreement with the United States. You can draw your own conclusions regarding what is meant by this statement. [end recording]

PLO'S REPLY TO HABIB VIEWED AS 'STEP FORWARD'

NC031917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Informed sources stated today that the PLO's reply to U.S. envoy Philip Habib's views regarding the withdrawal of the PLO's fighters from Beirut has been considered by sources close to Habib as a step forward along the path of the political negotiations which are passing through a critical and sensitive phase. These sources, however, have not disclosed the contents of the Palestinian reply nor the Palestinian Resistance's views of the process for rescuing Beirut and the withdrawal of its fighters to outside Lebanon.

VOL REPORTS PALESTINIAN AMENDMENTS TO U.S. PLAN

NC032023 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this afternoon met with Staff Brig Gen Nabil Quraytim, the head of the Lebanese side in the Lebanese-Palestinian military committee, and then met with Hani al-Hasan, the political adviser of Yasir 'Arafat. Prime Minister al-Wazzan then met with the French ambassador in the evening and reviewed with him the latest results of the contacts and France's role in the formation of the multinational force.

This evening, Brigadier General Quraytim called on Ambassador Habib at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Al-Yarzi and reviewed with him the results of the negotiations that took place in the past few hours with the Palestinian side in an attempt to link the positive points contained in Habib's plan with some of the Palestinian amendments to the U.S. plan for a solution. The Palestinian amendments are summed up as follows:

-- The need for the deployment of the international forces prior to or simultaneously with the start of the departure of the Palestinian fighters. The Palestinians prefer the force to be purely French.

-- The need to ensure a stopover point in the north and Al-Biqa' to the fighters who wish to go to Syria.

-- The scheduling of the Palestinian withdrawal over a period of 21 days, with the Palestinian leaders accompanying the last withdrawing fighters.

The French ambassador had proposed, in response to those who do not wish to go to Syria, to move the members of the Arab Liberation Front, for example, to Iraq via Beirut Airport or by sea on board French ships or ships raising the International Red Cross flag.

MUSLIM LEADERS ON PLO DEPARTURE FROM BEIRUT

NC031630 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Political contacts are continuing among the Lebanese national and Islamic leaders. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will meet with U.S. envoy Philip Habib armed with an Islamic national stand according to which the Islamic national leaders reject the transfer of the Palestinian fighters [from Beirut] before the arrival of international forces in Beirut.

Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement] has contacted Prime Minister al-Wazzan at the Presidential Palace stressing the unity of the national and Islamic stand on confronting the Israeli military escalation.

A delegation of the independent parliamentary bloc met with Philip Habib in Al-Yarzi today and requested that Habib work seriously to lift the blockade of Beirut and to put an end to the Israeli military escalation.

Morris Draper, Habib's assistant, has returned to Beirut from Tel Aviv after meeting with terrorist Begin. Draper is expected to meet with Habib this afternoon to brief him on the results of his visit to occupied Palestine.

SALAM, PLO OFFICIALS DISCUSS BEIRUT SITUATION

NC032102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam has received a delegation of PLO leaders that included Hani al-Hasan [political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat] Abu al-Walid [Fatah Central Committee member Sa'd Sayil] and Abu az-Za'im [PLO official in charge of military intelligence]. They discussed the present situation. The leaders of the Islamic Grouping and the Front for the Preservation of the South were present.

The leaders of the grouping and the front then held a meeting and studied all the new political and military developments in the situation in Lebanon. They decided to issue a statement tomorrow on their stand on these developments.

BEIRUT REPORTS PROGRESS ON PLO WITHDRAWAL

NC040655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] In the political sphere, the most important activity yesterday was another round of Palestinian-American negotiations through the Lebanese Government. They achieved reasonable progress. Within this framework, the Lebanese-Palestinian military committee held a joint meeting before noon yesterday under Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and discussed the Palestinian plan for the departure from Beirut which was drawn up on Monday night after the PLO leadership received the U.S. plan.

Later Prime Minister al-Wazzan went to B'abda Palace, where he discusssed the Palestinian plan with President Sarkis in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and then with the U.S. envoy, Ambassador Philip Habib, who joined the meeting later.

Government sources have described the atmosphere of the meeting with Ambassador Habib as one of progress and closeness in points of view, adding that details remain which require more study. The same sources have said progress and closeness were achieved on the following points:

1. The PLO has agreed to withdraw by land to Damascus in a first stage via the international highway, thus abandoning its proposal to withdraw via the 'Alayh-Bshamun road. It has proposed that those who do want to pass directly through Damascus travel by air from Riyaq military airport in Al-Biqa'. It appears that the U.S. side does not greatly oppose this point, despite the fact that it remains among the details which require more study and timing.

2. The PLO has abandoned the demand for disengagement between its forces and the Israeli army which it had submitted and which stipulated the positioning of an international force to disengage the fighters following defined withdrawals by the Israeli army.

3. The PLO has abandoned the demand for the withdrawal of its fighters from Beirut with all their heavy weapons and has accepted the U.S. proposal for their withdrawal with personal weapons only. However, some sources say no final agreement has been reached in this regard.

4. The PLO has agreed on a swift withdrawal from Beirut to outside Lebanon but says this requires 21 days, and not 15 days as Ambassador Habib has proposed. Habib does not oppose this.

5. The PLO demands a U.S. guarantee for a safe withdrawal for its fighters from Beirut. Habib has submitted the required guarantee, but the Palestinians are not sure and before going to Syria will hold contacts in this regard with the state or the states to which they will go.

But the important questions which are still the subject of more discussions and are perhaps ambiguous have been defined by government sources in the following two points:

1. The timing of the withdrawal of the PLO leadership from Beirut because the Resistance still insists on its stand to withdraw with the first group of evacuees while the U.S. side has asked that they stay until the operation is completed so as to supervise the completion of the withdrawal and so that their stay can guarantee a full withdrawal.

2. The timing of the Palestinian fighters' withdrawal from Beirut and its southern suburbs and the timing of the arrival in Beirut of the multinational force: In this regard the PLO has proposed that these two steps take place simultaneously and asked for a 5-day time frame from the date of arrival of the international force to assemble the ranks preparatory to withdrawal. The U.S. stand was positive on this demand because it agreed to the simultaneous withdrawal and arrival but asked that the Palestinians withdraw within 24 hours after the multinational force's arrival. It did not believe the international force could arrive before the withdrawal but believed a state would be ready to send a force to Beirut before the withdrawal, and France was asked if it would be this state.

In the evening, following consultations with the prime minister and the PLO -- direct and by proxy -- during which the results of the talks with Habib were submitted, Prime Minister al-Wazzan summoned French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry and briefed him on the negotiations with Habib. Al-Wazzan asked the French ambassador to ask his government if its military units that will participate in the multinational force could arrive before the other forces to enable the Palestinian withdrawal to take place simultaneously with the multinational force's arrival. The French ambassador promised to ask his government and reply to this question.

Informed sources, however, believe the U.S. approval of the simultaneous timing may be formal because there is no party really ready to arrive in Beirut before the withdrawal begins, or perhaps because the United States does not want any force to arrive before that. The United States up to now has been capable of imposing its will. Does this progress mean a retraction of the military solution in favor a political solution? Informed sources consider that some progress has been made in the negotiations, but that the current Israeli advance in the southern suburb may continue until the negotiations are over. These sources believe Israel is likely to continue with its military actions until it achieves a moral victory with the entry into one or more of the Palestinian camps unless Washington stands firmly against this action.

On the Palestinian level, sources close to the PLO said last night that with its plan for departing Beirut and Lebanon, the PLO has made the maximum possible concessions and that it will not make any further concessions.

At any rate, the contacts are continuing to ensure all favorable conditions to bring about success for the current negotiations. [Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam contacted envoy Habib for this purpose. The U.S. envoy affirmed to him that he guarantees that the Palestinians will be received by a number of Arab countries. Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan telephoned Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad for the same purpose.

At a meeting last night, the PLO leadership formulated a reply that included all the clarifications asked for by the Lebanese authorities and the U.S. envoy. Political sources pointed out that the Palestinian reply that was delivered at 0230 to Brig Gen Nabil Quraytim was positive with regard to defining a position on all points needing to be clarified as well as how and where the Palestinian fighters will go.

SARKIS PROTESTS FIGHTING IN LETTER TO REAGAN

NC041123 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] We have just received the following: His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis today addressed a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan through the U.S. envoy, Ambassador Philip Habib. The letter contains a strong protest against what is taking place in the capital, Beirut, such as the killing of innocent people and the destruction and devastation. It has been learned from informed sources that the letter also includes a question by His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis on whether the ability of the major powers to tackle matters will be restricted to the calamities we are witnessing in the capital, Beirut.

ISRAELIS STILL WITHHOLD WATER, POWER FROM BEIRUT

NC031855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Water and Electricity Resources Minister Mahmud 'Ammar [title and name as heard] has stated that the invading Israeli forces are still stationed in the water and electricity stations and they are preventing the supply of water and electricity to west Beirut despite local and international intervention and despite the dangers threatening the children and the sick in the area.

Minister 'Ammar said he has informed President Ilyas Sarkis of the tragic situation the Lebanese in the western sector of the capital are experiencing, a situation threatening a large number of them with disease, starvation and thirst. This is in addition to the conditions the patients in the hospitals are suffering because of the cutting off of these two vital utilities.

Minister 'Ammar concluded by appealing to the U.S. officials and people to exert effective pressure on the Israeli occupation forces to end such action which is disavowed by human principles even in the most difficult war conditions.

VOP DENIES REFUGEES VISITED ISRAELI COMMAND

NC032122 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1835 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] As usual, the Phalangists radio has gone to the aid of the Voice of Israel radio by telling a new lie today. Before referring to this lie, we remind everyone that the Phalangists radio, which is called the Voice of Lebanon, spreads lies which the Israeli radio refrains from attributing to itself.

The new lie spread by the voice of the Phalangists said that a delegation representing the inhabitants of Burj al-Barajinah has visited the Israeli invasion forces command and announced that the camp inhabitants want nothing but safety and they would like to see the Palestinian fighters evicted from their camp.

This is the lie exactly as the voice of the Phalangists reported it and as the Israeli radio repeated it, attributing it to this voice of the Phalangists. Does this lie need to be denied? We don't believe so. We know and the voice of the Phalangists knows and the Voice of Israel knows that the inhabitants of Burj al-Barajinah, as Palestinians and Lebanese, have prepared for the Zionist invaders the only reception they deserve -- death as a just punishment for the crimes they have committed and are committing against Burj al-Barajinah and every other spot in the land of Lebanon which their feet have polluted.

ISRAELI NORMALIZATION ATTEMPTS IN SOUTH RESISTED

NC031723 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Lebanese press reports state that Israeli forces commissioned in the area of Hasbayya in occupied south Lebanon are exerting efforts to normalize their occupation of the area. Israeli forces have been trying to take over the governor's headquarters in the town of Rashayya for over a week now. Israeli troops have prevented civil servants from entering the building and fulfilling their duties.

Earlier, Israeli forces occupied the Lebanese Army barracks in Rashayya and stripped Lebanese troops from personal weapons as well as heavy weapons. Two Israeli officers yesterday entered the governor's office and insisted on their demand that the building be evacuated and handed over to Israeli forces there. A sharp argument ensued with the Lebanese governor insisting that this is a matter of Lebanese sovereignty, and refusing to be taken to the Israeli military governor in Hasbayya. He ordered all the employees not to leave the building and told Lebanese internal security forces [words indistinct] police station to resist all attempts to make them leave.

HAMADAH ACCUSES ENVOY OF 'ZIONIST TENDENCY'

NC031322 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The Lebanese minister of tourism, Marwan Hamadah, has criticized the Lebanese ambassador to Washington for not taking national action and his wife for not joining the wives of the Arab ambassadors who are expressing their solidarity with Lebanon by staging a sit-in in Washington. He said: It seems that this lack of commitment, characteristic of our envoy in the U.S. capital, has a Zionist tendency which we deplore, and we denounce it together with each besieged citizen in Beirut and each woman participating in the sit-in in the capital.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY

NC311322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] On the occasion of the army anniversary on 1 August, Minister of National Defense, Joseph Skaf has stated that the anniversary this year comes at a time when the homeland is suffering tragic circumstances that do not allow for ceremonies or traditional celebrations of officers' graduations at the military college. This anniversary, however, can still be a dear occasion for every Lebanese, because the army is the place for the aspirations of the citizens.

The image of the army in their minds is linked to the image of a Lebanon emerging from its ordeal and regaining its full sovereignty over its territory under the protection of a strong army that represents the legitimate Lebanese Government after every other armed presence is removed from Lebanon.

The army is the spine of any nation, the fence, shield and guarantee of the homeland and of the existence of an impregnable government that can impose its power and respect. The experiences we have encountered in Lebanon have taught us the importance of the existence of a strong national army.

This year, as we greet in our hearts the anniversary marking the establishment of the army without external manifestations, our joy remains the same, although it is mixed with profound pain for what is befalling the homeland at present. Our joy will be complete when Lebanon is saved and tranquillity, serenity and peace is restored.

FRENCH GROUP REFUSED LANDING IN JUNIYAH PORT

NC020828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The Israeli forces are continuing to tighten the siege of Beirut and its suburbs by preventing the entry of food and medical supplies in addition to cutting off the electric power.

We point out here that a large number of Lebanese citizens in various parts of Beirut contacted the radio of Lebanon during the past 2 days, complaining about water not reaching their homes which threatens an aggravation of the living conditions in general in the Lebanese capital.

In addition to the supply siege, Israel is also imposing an information blockade by preventing a French parliamentary delegation from coming to Lebanon. AFP has quoted informed sources as having stated that the French parliamentary delegation, which was scheduled to arrive in Beirut yesterday, was unable to disembark in Juniyah harbor because the Israeli Navy forced the ship carrying the delegation to remain at sea.

The French delegation including French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Deputy Chairman (Robert Mondarlton), Senator Marie Claude and European Parliament member (Rene Piquet). The three parliamentarians, who are to acquaint themselves with the recent developments on the spot, left Larnaca harbor yesterday afternoon aboard the ship "Lebanon."

TRIPOLI RESISTANCE, COMMUNISTS CLASH 31 JULY

NC311547 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] A number of people were injured, including Mahmud al-'Abd, alias Al-Hantush, in a clash which took place this morning between the Tripoli popular resistance and the communists in Al-Qubbah. Automatic weapons and various types of shells were used in this clash.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT LEADER CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI

LD041050 Tripoli JANA in English 0955 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Shawal 14, August 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received the following cable from the secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement, Muhsin Ibrahim:

To Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, greetings:

We received your letter on the Zionist invasion of our homeland at a time when we most urgently needed genuine national concern for the future of Lebanon when its [word indistinct] as well as its joint nationalist forces, which include the Palestinian fighters, are being subjected to a genocidal war. This barbaric Zionist assault is supported by the U.S. politically and militarily by its lethal war machinery.

We were consoled by the awareness you expressed regarding the true nature of the war in Lebanon as involving the country's future and that of the people. We were equally appreciative of your appeal for the need to highlight the [word indistinct] national cause, [word indistinct] confrontation of the Zionist occupation of Lebanon and the Zionist schemes aimed at destroying the country and rendering the people homeless. This requires the mustering of the national resources to confront the longest and the most vicious Zionist-Arab war that has ever taken place on our territory.

We fully realize that the battle being waged is not restricted to the defence of positions of the Palestinian Revolution, to which our people are committed.

The battle is, rather, part of the defence of Lebanon, liberating it from Zionist occupation, (?preserving) its unity and national Arab character.

We do not need to repeat that we concur with you for the need to spell out the true nature of this war which is so decisive for the national existence of Lebanon.

I am writing to you after Beirut had been pounded throughout Monday night by barbaric Israeli bombs by land, sea and air and after a siege has been imposed upon the people of the capital who have to live without electricity, water, flour or fuel.

At this time, too, enemy tanks have advanced towards the axis of the southern region amid a heroic national resistance. This is part of the design by the enemy command aimed at destroying Beirut and most of its civilian quarters in a bid to overtake it and dissipate its combatant forces. However, despite all this, our people have remained steadfast everywhere in Lebanon, in the south, Beirut, Al-Biqa and in the mountains. We are still fighting to repulse the invasion of Beirut and we enjoy high morals. We have taken an irrevocable decision to fight in defence of our country and territorial integrity.

I am writing to you to express appreciation for your national stand towards Lebanon, the Lebanese people and its National Movement. I should also wish to thank you for all the assistance you have provided us and all the nationalist Lebanese, militarily, politically and materially.

I sincerely hope the Jamahiriyah will remain the bulwark of the National Movement for the complete liberation of our land and the preservation of Lebanon as a united Arab country and a sources of pride for every Arab.

With very good wishes to you and our brothers in Al Fatah Revolutionary Command.

Your brother,

Muhsin Ibrahim

YEMENI LEADERS ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS, MEET AL-ASAD

JN031733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Presidents Hafiz al-Asad, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held a meeting at the Sheraton Hotel at 1630 today. Attending on the Syrian Arab side were Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Attending on the YAR side were Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutf ath-Thawr; Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for cabinet affairs [title as heard]; Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; and the YAR ambassador in Damascus. Attending on the PDRY side were 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Socialist Party Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs; 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, minister of state for cabinet affairs; and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

The two Yemeni leaders arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to the country. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who received the two presidents at Damascus International airport.

An official source in the joint Yemeni delegation told the press that the Yemeni delegation's visit to the Syrian Arab Republic comes within the framework of the pan-Arab mission conducted by Yemen to face the impending danger threatened the Arab nation, a danger which has resulted from the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon and the attempts to destroy the Palestinian Revolution.

This source added that the two Yemeni presidents will meet President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to consult him and other Syrian state officials on the best methods of facing the dangers resulting from the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Arab nation. The three presidents will also consider means of mobilizing Arab capabilities and potential to confront the enemy, dissolve Arab differences and adopt a unified Arab stand capable of forcing Israel to lift its siege of Beirut, withdraw completely from Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories and of backing the Palestinian struggle led by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Yemeni source added: The Yemeni initiative stems from a feeling that the increasing threats resulting from the Zionist entity's aggressive expansionist tendencies are aimed against the entire Arab nation as a prelude to imposing Zionist desires on the Arab nation.

The joint Yemeni delegation's visit to Saudi Arabia dealt with Yemeni proposals, which received a complete response from the Saudi brother officials. The source emphasized: We are confident that our Arab nation is indeed capable of confronting this imposed challenge and of achieving triumph.

Hold Closed Meeting

JN032210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad held a closed meeting at 1930 today with Yemeni leaders 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Talks among the three leaders resumed at 2230. The meetings were attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minsiter Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, information minister; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. Attending on the YAR side were Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutf ath-Thawr; Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for People's Constituent Assembly affairs; and Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture. Attending on the PDRY side were 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs; and 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, minister of state for cabinet affairs.

Talks dealt with the situation in the region as well as in the Arab and (?Lebanese) arenas in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the bestial Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. It was noted that there is a need to direct all Arab capabilities toward facing the Israeli enemy, securing the withdrawal of the invading forces from all Lebanese territory and backing the Palestinian Arab people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO.

Call for Arab Summit

JN040704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Talks among President Hafiz al-Asad and Yemeni Presidents 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad resumed at 2230 yesterday following a closed meeting.

During the meeting, the three leaders asserted the importance of holding an urgent Arab summit conference due to the current circumstances and in order to confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

DAMASCUS: U.S. 'MERCENARIES' ARRIVE IN ISRAEL

JN031648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] More than 200 American mercenaries are due to arrive in occupied Palestine today, after having received training in the United States, to join the Zionist forces invading Lebanon.

Reports say this is the first group of a large number of mercenaries who will be sent o join the barbaric war in Lebanon.

The Zionist government is trying to mislead international and U.S. public opinion by claiming that these mercenaries will be working on Zionist farms. U.S. press reports have asserted that these mercenaries were trained to join the war in Lebanon to make up for the heavy losses inflicted on the invading army.

SHAMIR SAYS IDF HAS NOT ENTERED WEST BEIRUT

TA040610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Our Washington correspondent Shalom Qital is now on the phone from Washington. Good morning.

[Qital] Good morning. Less than an hour ago here in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is still here in Washington, and asked what exactly is happening in Beirut. The reports here indicated an Israeli invasion of Beirut, an entry into the city. Indeed the television networks have already devoted special broadcasts to this.

Shamir told George Shultz the reports are incorrect, that Israel has not entered west Beirut, but has tightened the ring around the PLO forces. He told him the PLO had violated the cease-fire. For several hours Israel showed restraint, trying not to react to the provocations; but when fire increased -- so Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told George Shultz -- Israel was forced to react. He reemphasized several times that all the reports to the effect that this was an Israeli invasion of west Beirut were incorrect.

Shultz heard what Shamir had to say. As will be recalled, as we have already reported at the beginning of the newsreel, the U.S. reaction so far has been that a tank movement is unhelpful and does not fit in with the cease-fire. The forces should remain where they are.

Reaction by the U.S. State Department is expected tomorrow. I said tomorrow, in fact, I should have said today, according to Israeli time. For the moment, the latest development is a telephone call from George Shultz to Yitzhaq Shamir and Shamir's explanations. I return you now to the studio.

'SOURCES' DETAIL 4 AUG TIGHTENING OF SIEGE

TA040549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] This morning it has been learned from authoritative sources that the IDF improved its positions during the night in several vital areas around west Beirut and tightened the siege of the terrorists' headquarters and bases. This was done following the terrorists' grave violations of the cease-fire yesterday. According to these authoritative sources, the terrorists' situation has become more serious because the IDF now controls areas of great importance, from where the terrorists and the remnants of the Syrian forces had disturbed our forces over the last few weeks.

The sources noted that Israel is still waiting for the political negotiations process to be exhausted. Our correspondent reports that IDF units moved during the night along a broad sector north of the international airport and encircled the areas of Al-Awza'i, on the coast, and Burj al-Barajinah, east of it. They called on the terrorists to come out and surrender and warned them to what was to happen. The movement was intended to tighten the siege of the terrorists, to take up a line more convenient for the IDF, closer to west Beirut. The IDF is also putting pressure on the terrorists in the museum area in the northeast of the city. Here is a report by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

[Tal -- live or recorded] There was very heavy firing by the IDF during the night and this morning against the terrorists in the southern areas of Beirut -- Al-Awza'i, Al-Laylakah, Burj al-Barajinah. The purpose of the firing is to push the terrorists as far north as possible, to encircle these areas and provide artillery support to the forces operating in the field.

The areas between the IDF units are taking heavy artillery fire. It was to there that the terrorists have retreated from the territory taken by the IDF between the international airport and Ar-Rayhan over the last 3 days. The IDF is now surrounding Al-Awza'i on the coast, with support by the infantry corps, aided by tanks, which are moving from the east to surround this area. Another armored and infantry force has gripped the Burj al-Barajinah area in the east, and the area in the middle has also suffered its share of fire that preceded the IDF's entry.

During the night the Burj al-Barajinah area suffered heavy blows. Beirut is enveloped in smoke this morning after the firing that occurred here all night.

There was massive IDF artillery fire at objectives in the terrorists' areas during the night and this morning, after the terrorists were warned to leave; there is pressure on the Al-Awaza'i area on the coast, pressure from the east by a force that has surrounded that area, pressure from the west on the Burj al-Barajinah area by a force that has moved north and is now pressing from the west. There is an improvement of positions in the exposed territory between these areas.

This morning the terrorists are finding themselves in a new situation, pressured more than they have ever been, and there is an IDF presence in other sectors, such as in the north-east of the city which is promising them surprises. The morning's picture involves exchanges of short-range fire in the field, artillery fire against selective objectives in which there are terrorists, such as in the stadium area. For example, a hit near the stadium can be seen now from a distance. Today Beirut is enveloped in smoke. The range has been somewhat shortened. The siege of the terrorists is tighter than it was. This is Shmu'el Tal returning you to the studio from Beirut.

SHARON: NEW HABIB PLAN 'NOT ACCEPTABLE'

TA031615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1558 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The defense minister says the terrorists' firing of katyushas toward the IDF positions in the Beirut airport area constitutes a cease-fire violation. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen brings us Defense Minister Sharon's remarks in a talk with IDF commanders in Beirut:

[Begin Hakohen recording] The operation at the beginning of the week, the defense minister said, was an important component in the tightening of the siege of the terrorists while the efforts of exhausting the political negotiations continue. The defense minister said further that the government insists that all the terrorists leave Beirut. The new plan of Philip Habib, who proposes that a multinational force enter the city after a first group of terrorists leaves, it is not acceptable to us, Minister Sharon said, since after the departure of the first group, the terrorists intend to hide behind the multinational force.

In light of the terrorists' games of deception, the siege will continue -- the defense minister stated -- and the terrorists had better read the map correctly. As the recent IDF operation proved, the hands of Israel are not tied and the territory controlled by the terrorists gets increasingly smaller.

The defense minister repeated his proposal that the terrorists whose hands are not stained with blood and who sever their ties with the terrorist organizations will be able to find temporary shelter in Israel. He called on the terrorists to seriously consider this proposal.

Further Comments

TA031721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Sharon said Israel has three objectives in Lebanon, the most immediate of which is the removal of the terrorists by any possible means. The government prefers to do so by negotiations, but if this fails it will adopt other measures. The government is determined that no terrorists remain in Beirut, he said.

In an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal Minister Sharon said the second objective is the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, namely the terrorists and the Syrians. The Israeli forces will also withdraw of course, since Israel has no interest in remaining in Lebanon. The third objective is the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and the Lebanese Government, a treaty which will include appropriate security arrangements in the strip which poses danger to our northern settlements.

The defense minister met today with commanders in the Beirut area and toured Beirut's international airport. He told our correspondent that recently Israel has shifted over to a different method of reaction and is increasing the pressure on the terrorists through local actions which make it difficult for them to open fire at the IDF.

Sharon said the points occupied in south Beirut and where the IDF is now stationed guarantee it good control over the terrorist areas and the areas from which they directed fire at our forces. As for Philip Habib's proposals Sharon said it is not compromise proposals but U.S. proposals that are involved and it is not yet clear how the terrorists react to them.

OFFICIAL 'SOURCES' DOUBT HABIB'S SUCCESS

TA031849 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Government sources in Jerusalem this evening again expressed doubts whether envoy Philip Habib will manage to bring about the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut. The sources told our correspondent Yoram Ronen that the terrorists continue to adopt foot-dragging, delaying tricks in order to delay the evacuation. These sources also said the terrorists may toughen their position as a result of the publication of the warnings President Reagan gave to Foreign Minister Shamir to refrain from military escalation and from breaking into Beirut.

Israel continues to oppose the entry of the multinational force into Beirut before the terrorists leave since Israel believes that the terrorists will not evacuate Beirut after the multinational force enters the city. The government will discuss and decide this issue at a special Cabinet meeting the day after tomorrow.

MINISTERS 'PERPLEXED' OVER DECISIONMAKING PROCESS

TA040803 Jerualem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The government is not in full control of IDF operations in the field around Beirut, and Cabinet ministers are confused as to the form of control they are expected to exercise, senior Cabinet sources say.

Several ministers are preparing questions for the next Cabinet session, likely to be tomorrow, on the authority for Monday's capture of the Hayy as-Sullum quarter and neighbouring areas of Beirut, about which the Cabinet was not informed on Sunday.

There will also be at least one question about the unprecedented shelling of Beirut on Sunday, which took a high toll among non-combatants, during and after the Cabinet session.

During the session, Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon was asked if action was taking place at Beirut airport (as Beirut sources had reported). He said that IDF units had been as far as the northern extremity of the airport several times previously, and had always pulled back. This time they were remaining, Sharon said. But he gave no indication that Hayy as-Sullum was the target for Monday, just as he had not asked for approval to take over the airport on Sunday.

Several ministers are perplexed because the procedure for exercising control over operations has been changed twice in two weeks.

As a senior source explained to a large gathering of correspondents on Sunday, certain decisions were not expected to be taken at the full Cabinet so as not to link the operational effect of those decisions with the summoning of all the ministers.

The senior source was referring to the existence of a forum of ministers (mentioned this week in the Histadrut daily "DAVAR") which is charged with setting the timing of decisions which were approved in principle beforehand.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin said on Sunday that the forum of ministers had not been called lately, and that there was no reason why the Cabinet as a whole should not vote on the timing of decisions approved in principle beforehand.

The taking of Hayy as-Sullum however, did not accord with any of the set procedures, and is believed by some ministers to have been decided independently by Sharon, on the same sort of tactical grounds as the taking of the airport, and the attaining of many military objectives in the first days of the war.

According to one opinion, Begin's proposal in Sunday to return the Cabinet its authority, to fix the timing of certain decisions, may bring him into a confrontation with Sharon.

The opposing schools of thought are represented more evenly in the full Cabinet than in the forum of ministers, and Begin is aware that far-reaching plans would not be carried by such a large majority in the full Cabinet as in the forum.

SHAMIR REACTS TO REAGAN COMMENTS ON LEBANON

TA031918 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The solution of the crisis in Lebanon will open new political horizons in the Middle East but the negotiations on the evacuation of the PLO members from Beirut still involve many difficulties. This was declared in Washington today by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Mr Shamir today held private talks with U.S. congressmen. During the meeting the foreign minister expressed the hope that the incidents in recent days have convinced the PLO members cornered in west Beirut that they should evacute Lebanon. Our correspondent in the United States Dan Raviv reports on the meetings of Yitzhaq Shamir in Washington:

[Begin videotape with Shamir remarks apparently videotaped earlier] [Raviv] The main conclusion of Foreign Minister Shamir at the end of his meetings in Washington is that the crisis in Lebanon must be resolved as soon as possible, preferably by political means since the disagreements between Israel and the United States increase, especially regarding the military Israeli actions vis-a-vis west Beirut. As if to emphasize this, the State Department today issued a grave statement terming the conditions in west Beirut as worrisome.

The announcement demands [tova'at] that Israel restore services to the city and says that the Israeli threat to use military power against west Beirut does not aid Habib's mission.

Mr Shamir, do you view the President's remarks yesterday as a warning to Israel?

[Shamir] The President has expressed his opinion. He expressed the position of the United States and asked [biqesh] us to take this position into consideration. I was not surprised by his remarks. As is known, we always take the U.S. view into consideration. However, sometimes there are certain disagreements.

[Question] Would you clarify to us what the major disagreements are, as you see them following the meetings yesterday?

[Answer] I would say the following: They emphasize the common objectives. They would have very much liked to have this achieved through political means, through diplomatic means. They put great trust in Philip Habib and think that despite the difficulties he stands good chances of succeeding if there are no obstacles in his way.

[Question] What is the major conclusion you are carrying back with you at the end of the talks?

[Answer] Look, I will report everything I heard and saw. My feeling is that it is necessary to end this matter as soon as possible.

[Question] In a political or military manner?

[Answer] The political manner is preferable.

[Raviv] Remarks in this spirit were made by the foreign minister also to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, some of whom firmly protested the military actions which harm the civilian population in Beirut. In the talk with them, Shamir tried to create understanding for a possible military Israeli operation if the political negotiations fail. Shamir also explained again that political negotiations alone will not lead to the PLO members leaving Beirut. It is hard to explain this in the atmosphere created around the reports emanating from Beirut. The talk with the senators did not become as confrontational as that developing in the course of the prime minister's meeting with the committee members [during Begin's visit to the United States]. This time they also refused to make comments at the end of the meeting.

MINISTER DENIES U.S. ULTIMATUM TO END BOMBING

TA031213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The deputy foreign minister has said that the United States has not given Israel any ultimatum to stop the bombing of Beirut at once. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that Jerusalem emphasizes that the United States is not threatening Israel, just demanding [doreshet] that its reactions to violations of the cease-fire should be suitably in proportion and restricted in power and scope. To this demand [derisha], Yitzhaq Shamir [as heard] replied that Israel could not, nor was it prepared to do this, because it would give the terrorists an advantage.

'SOURCES' ON U.S. UN PAPER, REAGAN COMMENTS

TA031540 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. UN mission has recently formulated a working paper which will make it possible to handle the Palestinian problem in the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Israel sharply protested the paper which was prepared in New York and which contradicts the official U.S. position against a change in Resolution 242. President Reagan made it clear to Foreign Minister Shamir yesterday that no change has occurred in the U.S. position on the Palestinian issue and that the working paper of the U.S. UN mission does not represent the U.S. position. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Begin recording] It is possible to say that Jerusalem gave a sigh of relief after receiving clarifications from Washington on the paper formulated in New York and especially after the President's remarks yesterday. What does this refer to? In recent weeks France and Egypt have formulated a draft resolution the main point of which is a change in Resolution 242 and the introduction into the resolution of a clause dealing with the Palestinian problem. The next stage, according to the Egyptian-French plan, would apparently be PLO recognition of the amended resolution and granting international recognition to the organization.

Washington had long made it clear it will not agree to any change in Resolution 242 which may undermine the basis of the Camp David accords and the peace process. However, in the course of contacts at the UN in New York in recent days, the U.S. UN mission has prepared a paper which deals with the possibility of leaving 242 unchanged but viewing it as a framework for handling the Palestinian problem as well. This paper also discusses the withdrawal of the PLO and Israel from Lebanon.

The initial reaction in Jerusalem was surprise and sharp protest. However, the United States rushed to clarify -- and President Reagan repeated this yesterday in his talk with Minister Shamir -- that this does not involve a change of position. The formulators of the paper were not aware of all its implications -- it was said in Washington -- and the paper was prepared to cope with the French-Egyptian proposal and was not officially submitted.

Yesterday President Reagan said no change has occurred in the U.S. position on the PLO. Political sources in Israel today expressed confidence following the recent clarifications that the PLO will not succeed in its efforts to introduce a change in the U.S. attitude toward it. In general, official sources in Jerusalem said today that Shamir's talk with President Reagan does not symbolize a crisis in the relations with Washington. In contrast, some say, no progress was made in this talk in the efforts to reach a stronger understanding with the Americans. It is more clear to us now what is troubling the President, it is said in Jerusalem.

President Reagan noted, among other things, that Israel must take into consideration U.S. interests. He also talked about the pictures from Beirut shown daily on television, categorically saying that the United States is opposed to the entry of the IDF into west Beirut, that it believes in the chances of the political negotiations. Reagan emphasized again the urgent need to maintain a cease-fire.

Prime Minister Begin reiterated in Jerusalem today that Israel will under no circumstances restrain itself in face of the terrorists' firing and will react to it. It is interesting, the prime minister noted in a talk he held today with representatives of the Herut movement from the United States, [to speculate] how the Americans would have behaved if Hitler, from his bunker in Berlin prior to the surrender of Nazi Germany, had presented to them conditions such as the PLO is today trying to present to Israel. [end recording]

JERUSALEM 'SURPRISED' AT UN DECISION ON OBSERVERS

TA040432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0406 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The UN secretary general has instructed the organization's observers to enter Beirut without waiting for Israel's agreement and, as a first stage, to establish observation posts in territory under the control of the Lebanese Government.

He reported to the Security Council that several observers had succeeded in going to PLO offices in west Beirut, although the IDF had tried to interfere with them. The observers have organized themselves into a unit led by French officer, (Pierre le Tournier).

Jerusalem was surprised by the UN secretary general's announcement and called the decision strange. Only the day before yesterday, 2 August, official apologies were received for the attempt by the head of the UN observers, Gen Emmanuel Erskine, to introduce several of his personnel into Beirut at his initiative. Jerusalem sources told our correspondent that the report will be checked and recalled that the Cabinet is to meet tomorrow to discuss, among other things, the Security Council's decision to station observers in Beirut.

UN-PLO 'COOPERATION' DOCUMENT DISCOVERED

TA030855 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2345 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 2 Aug (ITIM) -- Among captured documents discovered yesterday, 1 August, in the eastern sector of Lebanon, an agreement was found confirming cooperation between the United Nations and the terrorists.

The document, which was in one of the terrorists' command posts, says the United Nations will permit the terrorists to transfer equipment and weapons in the region of the UN command posts and will even permit free movement. The document is signed by one of the UN officers in the eastern sector and refers to traffic only in areas under the authority of the officer who signed the document. The document is dated February 1980.

UNIFIL RESTRICTED IN ISRAELI-CONTROLLED ZONES

TA040530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Lebanon 0500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Israel northern front commander Gen 'Amir Drori has given instructions to limit the movement of UN personnel in areas under Israeli control. From today UN patrols will need special passes from high-ranking Israeli officers if they want to enter the zones.

LABOR PARTY DENOUNCES IDF RADIO DISMISSALS

TA031436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The Labor Party has called on the chief of staff to end what it called the malicious attack on IDF radio. The party's reactions team today protested the trend toward politicizing the military station. The team expressed concern about what it termed the atmosphere of purges and dismissals at the station and stated that the defense minister's political desires must not put an end to the IDF radio's independence and credibility.

In reaction, the Defense Ministry spokesman told our correspondent Asher Schwartz that the defense minister contends that the IDF radio must conduct itself as every other military unit and refrain from expressing political opinions. The station broadcasts for soldiers and it must maintain a maximum balance and refrain from broadcasting the comments of moderators and editors on controversial matters.

PAT: ISRAELI PORTS OPEN TO LEBANESE MERCHANTS

TA031545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat this afternoon told a 28-man delegation of merchants from Sidon and Beirut that all of Israel's ports stand open to them to import goods to their country.

The delegation's head, (Edmund Khouri), of Sidon, said he wanted to thank the Israeli people, its army and government for the help they have extended to Lebanon. We are confident, he said, that there will be mutual understanding between the two peoples. Our correspondent Moti 'Eden has reported that tomorrow the delegation will visit Tel Aviv and the port of Haifa.

SYRIAN DRUZE PRESSURED TO INFLUENCE LEBANESE DRUZE

TA300828 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0817 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Druze leaders in Syria yesterday issued a pamphlet that was disseminated among all their community members. It calls on Druze in Lebanon not to cooperate with the army of occupation, as they term it. Druze inhabitants from Syria who arrived at the Majdal Shams border crossing point told their family members standing on the Israel side of the border that in recent days the Syrian authorities have been increasingly pressuring Syrian Druze to influence their community members in Lebanon against cooperation with the IDF.

SHI'ITES WARN OF CLASH WITH HADDAD'S FORCES

TA010735 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Report by David Bernstein]

[Text] Tension between the Shi'ite majority in southern Lebanon and the forces of Major Sa'd Haddad, which Haddad claims are now deployed uo the Al-Awwali River just north of Sidon, is reaching the breakingpoint, according to a source close to the leadership of Al-Amal the paramilitary organization in Lebanon.

The source last week warned that any attempt to establish Haddad in an enlarged "Free Lebanon" in the south would run into the fierce opposition of the Shi'ites, who made up some 85 percent of the region's population.

He noted that there is already friction between the Shi'ites and Major Haddad's men in the new areas which Haddad last month claimed were under his control. It is just a matter of time, he added before the situation in the south explodes -- "and I don't mean months, I'd say 60 days at the outside."

The source insisted that if Israel is interested in protecting its security interests in southern Lebanon, it would do much better to look to Al-Amal rather than to Haddad. He claimed that Al-Amal commands the allegiance of the vast majority of Shi'ites in the south.

"If an Al-Amal commander were to put out a call right now," he said while driving through the main street of Al-Ghaziyah a major Shi'ite town and Al-Amal stronghold just south of Sidon, "within 15 minutes there would be more than 500 men gathered here with their weapons."

Furthermore, he argued, if Israel's primary goal is to keep the PLO out of the south, that goal could hardly be better served than through some form of understanding with Al-Amal -- and though he stressed that he was not authorized to speak for Al-Amal, he believed that such an understanding is very possible.

He conceded that Al-Amal, which does not have access to the vast sums of money and weapons sources available to the PLO, was unable to prevent the PLO from virtually taking over southern Lebanon during the past six or seven years. But it was able to keep the PLO out of the region's Shi'ite villages. The PLO would control the area surrounding each one, the source explained, but did not dare to take over the villages themselves, which were protected around the clock by armed Al-Amal activists -- including children, some as young as seven.

"We borrowed the idea from the PLO," the source admitted, "and began training our own youngsters to use weapons."

Founded less than a decade ago by the Imam Musa Sadr, the Tyre-based spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shi'ites who disappeared mysteriously while on a visit to Libya in 1978, Al-Amal was both a paramilitary organization, designed to protect the Shi'ites during and after the 1975-76 civil war, and a political-reform movement, whose aim was to win greater political and economic rights for the Shi'ites.

Although Lebanon's largest single sect, numbering an estimated 900,000, the Shi'ites are the country's most deprived group economically, the most underrepresented and until the advent of Al-Amal the most cowed group politically.

At first, Al-Amal found in the PLO a natural ally in its battle to wrest greater economic and political rights from the dominant Maronite minority in the north, common foe of both Al-Amal and the PLO.

But the source explained, relations deteriorated steadily as the quality of the PLO's membership in the south declined. More and more thugs joined the Palestianian organizations, and the more ideologically-motivated leadership lost control over much of its rank and file.

The situation took a further turn for the worse after the disappearance of the imam, which most Shi'ites continue to blame on Libya -- one of the PLO's staunchest backers.

Then, the Iraqi invasion of Iran in 1980 precipitated an open conflict between Al-Amal, which is religiously closely identified with Iran, and the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front (ALF) faction of the PLO.

Relations also became strained with the Lebanese Communists, the source confirmed, who were closely allied with the PLO and who had in the past viewed the oppressed Shi'ites in the south as their natural constituency in the struggle against Christian capitalism in Lebanon.

The upshot was a growing series of armed clashes between Al-Amal and the PLO and its allies -- culminating in a blood confrontation in Sidon earlier this year.

"You came just in time to prevent a major PLO-Al-Amal bloodbath," the source said, noting that Al-Amal had for some months anticipated and looked forward to a massive Israeli action against the PLO in southern Lebanon.

He stressed that Al-Amal took no part in opposing the Israeli invasion last month -- effectively proving his point by taking me through Al-Ghaziyah, which unlike the PLO-controlled areas in its immediate vicinity, emerged completely unscathed in the fighting.

What is more, he indicated, Al-Amal is now cooperating fully with the Israeli authorities -- I met my informant at the offices of the IDF's civil aid aministration in Sidon -- and had either handed over or registered its weapons with them.

He is convinced beyond all doubts that such cooperation should be only a beginning. His own view is that Israel and the Shi'ites can forge an alliance more durable than any with Haddad, whose support in southern Lebanon, he claimed, is extremely limited, or even with Bashir Al-Jumayyil and his Leabnese forces in the north, who, he said, are viewed with some suspicion in the south.

But he did not rule out the possibility, once the situation in Beirut settles, of an accomodation between Al-Amal and Al-Jumayyil provided that the latter is prepared to concede a fairer share of political and economic power to the Shi'ites.

This, he indicated, might form the basis for a stable Lebanon that could arrive at a suitable understanding both with Syria and its security interests in the eastern Al-Biqa' and with Israel and its security interests in the south.

He dismissed the suggestion that the Shi'ites religious allegiance to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, one of Israel's most implacable foes, might militate against any long-term Shi'ite-Israeli cooperation.

The identification with Khomeyni, he claimed, goes little beyond sentiment and lip service -- "We didn't receive a single weapon from Iran" -- and he noted that the kind of religious fanaticism that has swept Iran is impossible in Lebanon, with its essentially pragmatic inhabitants. "We are Lebanese, not Iranians," he said with a laugh.

The source claimed that grass-roots support for the idea of some sort of peaceful coexistence with Israel is growing among the Shi'ites, especially since the invasion, which showed them they have nothing to fear from Israel.

He himself is an outspoken supporter of peace with Israel, and although he cautioned once again that he is not authorized to speak for Al-Amal, he indicated that the idea is being seriously considered by the movement's leadership.

Perhaps symbolic of what he claimed is the new sympathy for Israel emerging among Lebanese Shi'ites, he and other prominent businessmen in Al-Ghaziyah are establishing a scholarship fund to honour the memory of a local doctor killed accidentally by the IDF during last month's invasion.

The plan he said, is for the first recipient of the scholarship to study medicine at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

MORNING PRESS ON UN OBSERVERS, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA030616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HATZOFE is critical of the idea of stationing UN observers, but stops short of actually advising a decision against. The paper points to the joint Franco-Arab initiative at the United Nations, which, it believes, the United States could not but join and says the government here in Jerusalem is in a delicate position because if it votes no to the observers, hostile elements will accuse Israel of opposing UN decisions.

THE JERUSALEM POST is critical of the idea, since the dispatch of a UN observer force would only serve to encourage the PLO and raise the political cost of further Israeli pressure. How can matters be squared with the Lebanese aim of removing the PLO is hard to understand, says the paper, but this new development should be an object lesson for Mr Begin and the government that our expanding involvement in Lebanon is a march into quicksand.

The POST, DAVAR and the leftwing 'AL HAMISHMAR are concerned at the deterioration in relations with the United States. Both DAVAR and 'AL HAMISHMAR are worried that all this will lead to an Israeli military push in desperation. The papers draw different conclusions, though. 'AL HAMISHMAR thinks the government should accept the idea of positioning observers in Beirut in preparation for the political solution. DAVAR feels that the United States should increase the pressure on the PLO to leave Beirut, and HA'ARETZ pins its hopes on Philip Habib.

MIDDAY PRESS ON U.S. 'IMPATIENCE', RADIO DISMISSALS

TA030940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Aug 82

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT thinks President Reagan's impatience and his expression of anger have been aimed in the wrong direction, because there are grounds for broad agreement between us and the United States.

Our patience also ran out long ago, and we also long for a stop to the bloodshed, perhaps even more, because after all, it is only our blood and that of our enemies that are being spilled in Lebanon, not U.S. blood. Who **else** longs for a political, not a military solution that will put an end to the killing in Beirut? But we differ from the United States regarding the strategic objectives in Lebanon. We proposed that the terrorists leave Beirut without bloodshed, and we gave Philip Habib as much time as he wants to complete his mission.

MA'ARIV writes about what is occurring to IDF radio, and it thinks the campaign of hearsay and rumor about dismissals is creating a murky atmosphere for media that are not private or party property, but belong to the entire nation. According to what we have learned, it will not be enough to make certain that a person really has Likud ideas; his ideas inside the Likud must also be examined. For example, can somebody who identifies himself with the views of the minister of energy and the Liberals do reserve duty at the military radio station?

PORI POLL INDICATES INCREASED LIKUD SUPPORT

TA301229 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jul 82 p 3

[PORI poll]

[Text] The war in Lebanon has caused an increase of 10 percent in the Likud's support and a decrease of 7 percent in the Alignment's support. These are the findings of two public opinion polls conducted before and after the outbreak of war in Lebanon by the PORI Institue for HA'ARETZ.

The first poll was conducted during the first week of June and the second poll was conducted last week.

If the elections were held today, the Likud would gain 47.4 percent of all votes, in contrast with the 37.6 percent it was given in the week preceding the war, and in contrast with the 37.1 percent that it gained in the 10th Knesset elections.

The Alignment would receive 29.4 percent of all votes today, in contrast with the 36.4 percent it gained in the week preceding the war, and in contrast with the 36.6 percent it gained in the 10th Knesset elections.

Tehiya would gain 1.3 percent in contrast with the 2.7 percent given it in the week preceding the beginning of the war, and in contrast with the 2.3 percent that it gained in the 10th Knesset elections. It should be noted that the poll was conducted a few days before Tehiya joined the coalition.

No significant changes have occurred in the strength of the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] or the Shinuy movement.

Following are the results of the two polls in comparison with the results of the 10th Knesset elections:

	Poll in the Third Week of July	Poll in the First Week of June	10th Knesset
Likud	47.4	37.6	37.1
Alignment	29.4	36.4	36.6
NRP	4.2	4.4	4.9
Agudat Yisra'el	3.9	3.6	3.7
Shinuy	1.9	2.2	1.5
CRM	1.6	2	1.4
Tehiya	1.3	2.7	2.7
TAMI	.5	0	2.3
Others	4.1	5.9	5.6
Minorities		Not Questioned	4.6
	94.3	94.8	100

The polls included a representative sample of 1,200 men and women, aged 18 and over, who are eligible to vote and who were personally interviewed in their homes throughout the country, in full privacy.

HATZOFE NOTES CHANGING GOLAN DRUZE ATTITUDES

TA301207 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Report from the north by the HATZOFE correspondent]

[Text] The attitude of Druze extremists on the Golan Heights toward members of their community known for their support for Israel has changed recently.

For the first time in 6 months, Druze who are sympathetic to Israel are being allowed to take part in various meetings held by the Druze community leaders.

Each day the number of Golan Druze asking the local Interior Ministry representative for an Israeli identification card increases. The number of those holding the card has reached 4,000 -- of the 5,500 who are required to hold such cards.

A group of radical Druze has announced that it will do its utmost to bring about a resumption of the strike, but most of the Druze community members have stated that they will continue to go about life as usual.

Hundreds of Druze from Syria have come during the past several days to the border between Syria and Israel on the Golan Heights and, using loudspeakers, have spoked to the Druze standing on the opposite side of the border. The Syrian authorities have recently allowed Syrian Druze to go to the border with Israel.

COSTA RICA MOVES EMBASSY TO JERUSALEM 3 AUG

TA031025 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Aug 82 p 8

[Report by Inge Deutschkron]

[Excerpt] Karen Olsen Beck, the new ambassador of Costa Rica, will arrive today and will reopen the embassy in the Israeli capital.

BRIEFS

JULY MONEY PRINTING -- The treasury last month printed bills worth IS800 million, compared with IS3.3 billion in June and IS3.6 billion in May. The treasury and the Bank of Israel say the low figure for July is a result of increased tax receipts and the mobilization of capital from the public to the amount of IS3.4 billion. Data published by the Bank of Israel also show that foreign currency reserves have gone up by $29 million to $2,891 million. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Aug 82 p 2 TA]

JULY UNEMPLOYMENT -- There was a small drop in the number of unemployed last month. The employment service says it handed out 10,000 unemployment allowance certificates during July, about 700 fewer than in June. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 82 TA]

AT-TURAYKI: OAU PREPARATIONS PROCEEDING NORMALLY

LD031038 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Aug (APS) -- 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the Libyan Jamahiriyah's permanent representative at the United Nations and official spokesman of the Libyan delegation, said preparations to hold an African summit in Tripoli are proceeding normally.

At a news conference held last night, At-Turayki said so far 21 heads of state and government have confirmed that they will be coming to Tripoli and other leaders are expected to announce that they will be coming to Libya in the next few days.

'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki expressed optimism that the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli will be held in a normal and ordinary manner. However, he pointed out that the preparatory conference at the foreign minister level might not be held despite provisions in the organization's charter that the ministerial council should meet before every summit.

At-Turayki announced that some heads of state will arrive in Tripoli this evening. Samora Machel arrived. At-Turayki added that President Daniel arap Moi has confirmed the date of his arrival in the Libyan capital.

In response to a question, At-Turayki said he knows nothing about a planned summit of progressive African countries that are members of the OAU.

MAP Account

LD031452 Rabat MAP in English 1239 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat, Aug 3 (MAP) -- During a press conference held here [as received] late Monday night, Libyan spokesman 'Ali at-Turayki expressed once again his optimism as to the holding of the 19th summit next Thursday in Tripoli.

"[Word indistinct] heads of state and government" would be expected according to At-Turayki for whom the "quorum" necessary to such a summit might be gathered "within two days."

At-Turayki refused to reveal the list of the African heads of state who would attend the summit "for security reasons," he said.

On the other hand, the declaration of the "26" announced for Monday was not yet released at midnight.

Besides, African delegations as well as representatives of international press and observers are getting tired.

At the moment some delegations are leaving the Libyan capital and others are preparing themselves to do so, a news from the Libyan news agency "JANA" quoting the direction of information and press of the OAU recalled that "the summit meeting will take place at the scheduled date and place." [sentence as received]

To give more credit to this information, "JANA" indicated that "heads of state began arriving in Tripoli" and as example, it reported the arrival of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, deliberately forgetting to precise that the latter was undertaking a four-day state visit to Libya since August 1....

Political observers are rather pessimistic as to the holding of an African summit with the required quorum, while the idea of an extraordinary summit to save the African organization from bursting up is gaining ground.

If the Libyan head of state is free to receive those who answered his invitation, for observers, the situation cannot be clarified without a courageous and responsible renunciation to the current practices and without a return to African legality.

AFRICAN LEADERS ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI FOR OAU SUMMIT

PAC, ANC Heads

LD031122 Tripoli JANA in English 0947 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 14, August 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Mr John Nyati Pokela, president of the pan-African Congress, and Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, arrived here yesterday to attend meetings of the 19th session of OAU summit.

SWAPO's leader, Sam Nuomo, is due to arrive today.

Ethiopian President

LD031446 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the socialist Republic of Ethiopia, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli at noon today to attend the meetings of the 19th conference of OAU heads of state and government.

A huge welcome was accorded President Mengistu at Tripoli International Airport. The brother leader of the revolution was there to receive him.

Malawi Presidential Envoy

LD040924 Tripoli JANA in English 0839 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 14, August 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The Malawi president's special envoy and member of the Central Committee of the [word indistinct] Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Mr Gadama, arrived here on a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he will (?attend) the 19th OAU conference.

In a statement to our correspondent at Tripoli International Airport, Mr Gadama stressed how much African aspirations are pinned on the OAU 19th summit conference. He also expressed confidence that the conference will lay the foundations for African unity.

26 AFRICAN MINISTERS APPEAL FOR OAU SOLIDARITY

LD031842 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Aug (JANA) -- African foreign ministers who held unofficial meetings in Tripoli this evening appealed to African states that did not attend the meetings of the 39th ministerial council in Tripoli to shoulder their responsibilities to African unity and solidarity. In their appeal, the 26 African ministers affirmed the need for African states to participate positively in finding a solution to Africa's problems.

The African ministers expressed confidence that all African states will respond to this appeal in an African spirit of fraternity and cooperation and be present at the 19th OAU summit.

The African ministers strongly condemned all imperialist maneuvers and conspiracies against African unity and solidarity, particularly those aimed at the OAU.

The African ministers affirmed their commitment to the cause of bolstering the OAU so that it can realize its aims, the foremost of which is the complete liberation of African territory.

The African ministers announced in their appeal that side issues should not be used as a pretext by any one member to reduce responsibilities toward participating in finding solutions to the pressing problems affecting Africans.

At the end of their appeal, which was read by the foreign minister of Sao Tome and Principe, the African ministers expressed their great appreciation to the Libyan Arab people and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, brother leader of the revolution, who have shown selfless devotion to the African cause. They also expressed their gratitude for all available facilities and the efforts made to ensure the success of the conference.

ANGOLA'S JORGE ASKS ASSISTANCE AGAINST AGGRESSION

AB031210 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola will never be forced to change its attitude and to stop granting assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa despite the frequent acts of aggression of the Pretoria regime supported by international imperialism. This statement was made recently by Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

At the informal ministerial meeting held by some 30 OAU member countries, Paulo Jorge said the People's Republic of Angola will continue its struggle for the total eradication of oppression, colonialism and racism in Africa and for a genuine liberation and independence. The People's Republic of Angola, along with other frontline countries, was subjected to a series of aggression by South African troops and a gang of mercenaries (?culminating) in the invasion of the Chibemba region in Cunene Province on 21 July.

Minister Paulo Jorge observed in this connection that 4 intervention brigades, 60 aircraft, 30 helicopters and important artillery equipment were involved in that invasion of Chibemba where the bombing caused thousands of victims among the civilian population and considerable damage to the national economy.

In conclusion, the Angolan foreign minister appealed to all African countries to grant assistance to the Angolan people to enable them to face the repeated acts of aggression.

LIBYA

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Banquet

LD031752 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 14, August 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The revolution's leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, held a banquet last night in honour of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The leader delivered a speech at the beginning of which he welcomed the Mozambican guest. He said: "It pleases me to warmly greet our friend and colleague in revolutionary struggle, President Samora Machel, and his accompanying delegation." He also welcomed foreign ministers of brotherly African countries who were attending the banquet.

The leader added: "This visit honours the Jamahiriyah people who always look forward to meet their African friends on our land." He stressed: "Mozambique and Jamahiriyah carry a big burden in the responsibility to liberate and unite the African Continent.... The African peoples look forward to the results of this meeting and expect a great deal from the meeting of progressive revolutionary forces.... This visit is regarded as a prelude for the presence of the African presidents on the Libyan African land."

He added: "In this meeting of ours we affirm our certain determination to unite the African Continent and to accomplish the task of liberating it. The meeting of Africans, particularly in the present circumstances, is of extreme importance because of the grave issues facing Africa at various levels -- political, economic, social and security levels."

He affirmed: "This meeting would certainly endeavour to solve these problems and open the way for resolving the problems which we were unable to resolve in a single meeting or a single summit."

He went on to say: "Those who are trying to confine the task of the African summit to one single political issue are, on the one hand, deluded and on the other hand are conspiring against the continent's unity and its supreme causes." He pointed out: "The basic problem facing our continent is the economic problem, which has not yet been resolved. This does not mean that Africa is poor and in need for others. Africa has abundance of huge resources which the others are ambitious to rob and squander. Africa needs the free and united will of its people. This, we believe, is embodied in the African summit, in order to resolve this serious problem."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that some African countries are well off and could greatly contribute to the development and progress of the less developed African countries. "This can only be done through the forthcoming summit."

"The world around Africa is being regrouped and in the first place developed economically. Those who put forward political and side issues to replace this grave problem are in actual fact retarding the African Continent. We should at least emulate Europe's example of economic unity. Africa should stand on equal footing with Europe and not under its influence. Libya for example is a rich African country and has, in addition to the natural wealth, a liquidity ready for investment in Africa. Mozambique too is a rich country and even she is short of liquidity. She would still have natural resources which are also ready for exploitation. This is a good example of an economic integration and between two African countries, Libya and Mozambique. One has the liquidity and the other has the natural resources that need such liquidity. This integration and equity and joint investment programmes between the two friendly countries can be easily worked out.

I trust that the African summit will look into this problem. This summit might become a turning point in the modern history of the continent in the economic field and social progress. If the African natural resources are not exploited so as to meet the African peoples needs and aspirations for liberation from backwardness, the continent's political independence shall remain superficial."

"The capitalist and exploitative forces are trying to sidetrack the African summits into secondary political problems and distract their attention away from the core of the matter which concerns the very future and development of Africa."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to say that the forces of exploitation are trying to create trivial secondary problems for the African countries in order to retard the continent's progress and enable the colonialist to exploit forever. "99 percent of the political and borders problems between the different African countries are meaningless to the poor African masses who are suffering from all forms of deprivation everywhere in the continent. The O.A.U. was established for the sake of African unity and to ensure its development and independence. Therefore, the argument that suggests that the OAU's duty is only to deal with secondary political problems which do not concern the African masses is trivial and absurd."

The leader added: "You in particular, brother president, as an African revolutionary who carried arms to liberate one of Africa's peoples, the brotherly Mozambican people, and others like you are in no need of being reminded of this fact by muself, but this is needed by others who are unlike you."

He said: "We are revolutionaries. The revolution for us means the liberation of man and realisation of his human character so as to possess all his country's potentialities, and it does not mean superficial independence in the shape of a flag, and anthem and an official framework."

He stressed: "There are enough African progressive forces adopting the socialist solution, which are able to meet in Tripoli, able to liberate Africa's resources and to chart the right path for the dispossessed and backward African masses."

He added: "We are the stronger side in Africa and it is we who would impose on the others, if they remained backward, the stand which would force the example to follow. For we are proud in talking at this hour about Mozambique and Libya. We are not among the doves in Africa but among its eagles. And in all situations, victory belongs to the eagles."

He pointed out: "World peace is seriously threatened and racism is now threatening world peace.... Some of the African countries are languishing under the yoke of apartheid. What has happened in Palestine, and what is now happening in Lebanon, is also occurring in Angola and Namibia. Parts of Mozambique are also subject to aggression by the Pretoria racist regime, which threatens peace in Africa just as peace in the Middle East is threatened by the Zionist racists."

He affirmed: "The solution is embodied in the destruction of the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and Pretoria." He added: "We look forward to the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state on the land of Palestine and a Namibian democratic state on the land of Palestine and a Namibian democratic state on the land of South-West Africa, just as Zimbabwe appeared and racist Rhodesia disappeared. This is how the struggle against the racist regimes has emerged along a wide front, from Palestine to South Africa."

He added: "The confrontation with the racist regimes, which are backed by imperialism, has naturally united the Arabs and their African friends in this historic battle. Imperialism and the racist regimes are attempting to disunite the Arabs and Africans so as to split this united front."

He affirmed: "The attempts by the imperialists and their agents are aimed at disuniting the Arabs and Africans and at disintigrating their front, opposed to imperialism and racism."

The leader noted: "American imperialism has reached the level of carrying out base and open acts of paying bribes to some African presidents so as they would not attend the summit in Tripoli, in an attempt to implement this dirty scheme... We have official documents which were brought to us proving this. If one day these documents are announced, they will cause a big scandal for those who were bribed and the imperialists who bribed them."

The leader concluded his speech by expressing pleasure at welcoming President Samora Machel of Mozambique on Libyan soil.

Machel Delivers Speech

LD031820 Tripoli JANA in English 1658 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 14, August 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- President Samora Machel of the Republic of Mozambique delivered a speech at the banquet and greeted the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people.

He said that his visit to the Jamahiriyah is a friendly one for solidarity with the Libyan people, and for exchanging the struggle experience of different African peoples.

"We are visiting Libya to deepen and increase our understanding of the problems facing the continent and to closely inspect the great achievement of the Libyan revolution at the different social, scientific and technical levels. Such achievements are genuine revolutionary developments that brought glory back to the Libyan Arab people.

The Great 1st September Revolution is the revolution for the African revolutionary and progressive countries.... It is the revolution for the African Continent's dignity.... It is for the world and humanity as a whole."

Mr Machel has also praised the role of the Jamahiriyah and that of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in exploiting the continent's natural resources for the benefit of the African peoples. "People should be educated and revolutionized in order to allow them to absorb the developments that are taking place in Africa especially in countries previously colonialized. It is not enough to drive out colonialism. People should be educated for the benefit of the African Continent in order to enable them to contribute to the process of wiping out the effects of old colonial rule."

Mr Machel has also expressed his country's willingness to increase cooperation with the Jamahiriyah and consequently to increase the continent's economic development and integration. "We should wage a new battle in this respect and to work towards establishing an economic and political integration and consequently a new African economic order. This is not an easy task but the African struggle forced colonialism to leave the continent. Of course sacrifices are very necessary for our freedom and independence."

He pointed out that Africa too wants peace and is concerned about world security.

He added: "We should wage a fierce battle against imperialism. Imperialists are now conspiring against the Africans and their economy. The imperialists are even intervening in Africa militarily to deal a blow to the independent African countries in order to bring the continent back under its direct rule."

The president condemned the colonial policy in Namibia and South Africa and attacked the repeated attacks on Angola noting that the world is not yet aware of the real nature of these attacks.

On the question of Chad, he said this is another ailing part of the continent.

Commenting on the role of the OAU President Machel said the organisation poses a challenge to imperialism and is most certainly a force to be reckoned with. However, he advised that the OAU should devote its efforts to solving crucial issues rather than preoccupy itself with side problems. He added: "The task before the OAU is to end imperialism in all its forms and it is important to bear in mind that neither imperialism nor colonialism can solve the problems of Africa."

President Machel moved on to the Arab crisis and said the Palestinians and Arabs should not be annihilated in a war of genocide. He deplored the Zionist brutal assault on Lebanon and Beirut and criticised the silent reaction of the international community to these barbaric crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and which contravene recognized human rights.

President Machel affirmed support fro the just struggle of the oppressed African and Latin American people. He concluded by expressing his confidence that his visit will enhance bilateral relations between the Libyan Arab and Mozambican people and will certainly promote economic relations between the two countries.

Machel Tours Military Academy

LD031120 Triploi JANA in English 0945 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 14, August 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- President Samara Machel of Mozambique paid a visit yesterday to Tripoli Military Academy. He was briefed on its system and the different departments. The role of this academy is to raise the stand [as received] of military cadets who shall play a role in the process for establishing the armed peoples society.

Machel Receives Ministers

LD031018 Tripoli JANA in English 0943 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 14, August 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The President of Mozambique Samora Machel yesterday evening received at his residence in Tripoli the foreign ministers of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Ethiopia who are participating in the African foreign ministers conference.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MACHEL, MENGISTU 3 AUG

LD040830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0115 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The brother leader received Samora Machel, president of the Republic of Mozambique, last night. He also received Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the socialist Republic of Ethiopia.

AL-QADHDHAFI LAUDS WOMEN HUNGER STRIKERS

LD301528 Tripoli JANA in English 0922 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 10, July 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent a cable to the Arab women on hunger strike. It said:

"Your decision to sit in and fast is an expression of solidarity with the unbearable suffering of the besieged and beleaquered people of Beirut. It is a condemnation of the submission and silence of Arab men and governments to the arrogance of the Zionist state which regards them with contempt.

Your decision deplores the Arab position which can remain silent to the destruction and killing of the old and the young. This decision becomes more significant since your [word indistinct] of diplomatic luxury has not deprived you of the true feelings of citizenship and patriotism.

This action which has been circulated by the news agencies with astonishment is indeed a source of pride for us and will undoubtedly arouse the hitherto dead (?conscience) of many. We hope that your action will spur the defeatists and the submissive citizens to rise and fight for God, the homeland and the weak men, women and children.

We are indeed proud of your decisive action and I am addressing you after having despaired of the Arab rulers who are hirelings and lackies of Zionism and imperialism. They deserve to be disgraced and cursed. We have said this before and your action has now confirmed it: May you remain superior to them.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

JANA 'EDITORIAL' CRITICIZES SAUDI FOREIGN POLICY

LD011050 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 12, August 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The political editor of the Jamahiriyah News Agency wrote the following editorial:

If the utterances of the ruling Saudi family were anywhere near logical, they would have deserved analysis and a response. Yet their statements are not worth the ink and paper they are written on.

The Saudi family's talk can be seen as no more than a weak attempt to cover up political positions and actions inimical to the patriotic Arab cause in general and the Palestinian cause in particular.

These political positions should be analyzed and questioned. The Arab citizens should be made to judge on this issue together with history, because the basic point of contention with the Saudi family is the patriotic cause.

The position regarding the patriotic Arab cause in no way consists of abuse and fabrications. We should stop here and think: Who guided Sadat step by step and finally chained him to Camp David, enabling the Zionists to hoist their flag over the inaret of Al-Azhar Mosque..? Were they not the Saudi rulers, members of the family ruling with steel and fire, whose 5,000 odd princes practice the ugliest forms of oppression and exploitation against the people of the Arabian Peninsula?

Who caused, under America's orders, the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war and made Muslims fight each other, dissipating the strength of Iran and Iraq so that the only remaining powers are Fahd and the White House rulers?

The record is a long one but we shall concentrate on what preceded and followed the Zionist invasion of Lebanon...

The events in Lebanon constitute the armed invasion of the territory of a sovereign Arab state. The invasion is basically being carried out to annihilate the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people.

There is direct agreement on this with the American administration. So much has been admitted by the Zionist leaders and the former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The U.S. administration also happens to be the [word indistinct] the Saudi royal family, carrying out political and military coordination at the highest levels....

What, then, has the ruling Saudi family done to confront this invasion? Has it been able to defeat it? Has it participated in confronting it? Or is its [word indistinct] worry, its so-called political effort lead by Fahd, concentrated on the attempted evacuation of the Palestinians were on the receiving end of aggression...? Can this be truly called a political effort that is in the interests of the Palestinian cause...? Isn't the evacuation of the Palestinians from Lebanon the political objective of the invasion? Is the realisation of the Zionist enemy's political goal an effort to be praised and an action that required no clarification...? Is it right that this ruling family can make any declaration and clarify its past and present positions on this basis? Is the hosting of the commander of Lebanon's isolationist forces, who are allies of the Zionists and extending his support in the interests of [word indistinct] wronged Lebanese people...?

Can the desperate pressure exerted on steadfast Syria for her to accept Palestinian fighters on Syrian territory (in order to realise the political goal of the invasion) be seen as a responsible act before God and ruthless [word indistinct]...? Is the Fahd plan that acknowledges the [word indistinct] Palestinian land and recognises the legitimacy of the Zionist entity anywhere near adherence to the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights...? Is the participation of oil revenues in backing the American economy (which is in turn translated into guns, tanks and planes with which the Palestinian people are killed) an aberration of Libyan [word indistinct] or a truth as bright as the sun which Fahd's gold-embroidered robe cannot hide...?

Are the desperate attempts at foiling any call for an (?Arab) meeting to avert the Zionist invasion a [words indistinct] that takes into account the dimensions of the dangerous phase through which the Arab patriotic [words indistinct]? Or has this calculated effort enabled the invading enemy to achieve its political objectives...?

Here, we should with all honesty, maturity and logic say this: We should challenge the ruling Saudi family to raise its face against the United States whose blows are directed every day against the Arab [word indistinct] whose political actions, arms and money are used to kill Muslim and Arab men, women and children.

We realize that the Saudi family is incapable of effective action. It is hatred, ignorance and neglect that motivates its actions. It is they who direct their arrows at the Arab nation's body.... It is they who ferment unrest and sedition and then sit happily in palaces made out of skulls, nourishing themselves on the remains of Hungry people and the blood of the poor, transforming millions of (?trails) into pleasure and pawning the holy Kaaba, forbidden house of God, to their masters in the White House who have lost all values, principles and morals....

After the unmasking of its position, the ruling Saudi family no more has the right to talk of the heroic Palestinian people's cause. After all, Saudi funds deposited in America are actively contributing in killing and displacing the Palestinian people.

The forward movement of history has surpassed Saudi logic. The era of treason, known as the Saudi era, shall have no place in the history of the Arab nation. Such history is the result of Fahd's actions and cynicism.

May we remind our audience that there was once in Egypt a man called As-Sadat who tried through falsification (after having lost his mind under the influence of Saudi money) to become himself the entire history of Egypt. Yet part of Egypt's history was written by (?Khaled) [word indistinct] and the rest is written by the Egyptian people. Logic emanates from wise individuals who are aware of the lessons of history....

We are not here to issue abuse or to trump up false charges, because we realise that now is the time for action. Our national cause and the reality of our nation, which is being struck by the American imperialists and Zionists, requires every sincere effort. This is where our true motivations lie. We further realise that our goals can only be achieved through the unity of our fighting word against the Zionists and their colonialist masters and Arab guardians. For this is what we have been trusted with and this is what we feel responsible for before God. Our point of contention with the house of Saud is the patriotic cause. God only alters the state of a people who work hard on improving their lot.

AL-'UBAYDI RECEIVES GHANAIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AB031956 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Ghana's ambassador to Libya, Col Jeff Asmah, has declared that the events of 31 December demand that Ghana and Libya should pool their resources to block all the loopholes that tend to invite foreign domination.

He was speaking at a ceremony at which he presented his credentials to the Libyan foreign minister, 'Abd al-'Ubaydi, in Tripoli today. He said Ghana and Libya have been and will continue to be the targets of imperialist designs and intrigues. This is because their detractors see in their principles and common desire for progress a challenge to their neocolonialist interests. They have therefore sworn to use all means at their disposal to frustrate the aspirations of the two countries. This situation, Colonel Asmah said, calls for maximum vigilance on the part of the two countries.

Colonel Asmah expressed the country's appreciation for the financial and other assistance which Libya has extended to Ghana since the revolution. He assured Libya that the Provisional National Defense Council, the workers, and indeed, the entire population of Ghana will do everything to stand against any desperate attempt to frustrate their legitimate rights.

Replying, the Libyan foreign minister, Mr al-'Ubaydi, said Colonel Asmah represents a country and a leader whom every Libyan knows is closest to their country and its people. He said the Libyan leadership views Ghana as a pioneer in the fight for African liberation. Every Libyan also knows that Ghana's leadership is taking the right step to ensure justice and social transformation as well as power-sharing. We are aware of the position of the imperialists to your efforts, but the Libyan people are with you in your confrontations with the enemy.

On the OAU summit, the Libyan foreign minister said everything is set for the meeting to begin on Thursday. He said the heads of state of the OAU member states who would be in Libya would be able to take certain policy initiatives to save African unity.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS

LD291706 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Ion Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister and personal envoy of the Romanian president, left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a visit, during which he delivered a message dealing with Lebanon to the brother leader from the Romanian president.

He also held talks on bolstering cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Romanian peoples.

In a statement to JANA at Tripoli International Airport, Patan affirmed the common desire to develop bilateral relations. He expressed his confidence that these relations will witness tangible developments in all fields in a manner that will serve the ambitions of both friendly countries.

SUDAN

AT-TAYYIB CALLS ETHIOPIAN TALKS 'FRANK, CLEAR'

JN311150 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Jul (SUNA) — First Vice President Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib described the talks he and his delegation held with Ethiopian officials, which ended yesterday, as frank and clear with identical viewpoints on all issues discussed.

At-Tayyib said Ethiopian President Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam had stressed that he considers Sudan a fraternal country and the nearest one to his country. [as received] He said he and President Numayri can, with their potentials, create a great economic power and can use their military power in the interests of the region's security.

The first vice president explained that President Mengistu Haile Mariam had expressed a desire to meet President Numayri soon because the meeting would enable them to exchange viewpoints. He announced during the visit that agreement had been reached and that each country should preserve the security, safety and stability of the other. He said this is a strategic aim for the two countries within the context of the strong relations between them. He praised Ethiopia's government and people and explained that the Ethiopian and Sudanese sides will meet in Khartoum in October to evaluate and discuss the talks.

KENYA

PRESIDENT INSPECTS NAIROBI PROPERTY DAMAGE

EA031640 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this morning made an extensive tour of the city of Nairobi and witnessed the massive damage caused to property by the armed rebels of the Kenya Air Force over the weekend. President Moi expressed sorrow at damages caused when the rebels, jointly with the students of the University of Nairobi, broke into shops in all city streets and other surrounding areas and hauled away virtually all the things they could lay their hands on.

The president, driving with his usually minimum presidential motorcade, greeted thousands of wananchi who danced with joy, shouting "nyayo, nyayo" ["footsteps -- presidential motto] as the president proceeded to his Harambee office.

LOOTERS ASKED TO RETURN GOODS TO AUTHORITIES

EA031548 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The Nairobi provincial commissioner, Mr Fred Waiganjo, has appealed to Nairobi residents who may be having any of the goods which were looted in the city following Sunday's disturbances to surrender them to the government. Mr Waiganjo assured residents that those who surrendered the goods would not be victimized. He said that some goods have been surrendered in various administration centers in the city and that their owners will be called on to collect them later.

During a tour of Nairobi city, Mr Waiganjo told shopkeepers and wholesalers that there was no food shortages, and that they should not create an artificial shortage. He said that the Kenya bus services will be in full operation tomorrow so that wananchi could be able to travel to their places of work.

CIVIL SERVANTS URGED TO REPORT TO WORK

EA031540 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The chief secretary, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini, has asked civil servants and employees of parastatal bodies who have not yet reported on duty following the recent disturbances to report to their places of work immediately. In a statement issued from State House, Mr Kiereini added that all public servants should report to work during normal working hours. He, however, reminded employees to observe curfew hours, which is between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

DAILY NATION COMMENTS ON ABORTIVE COUP

EA031920 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Tragic Folly of a Coup"]

[Text] The attempted military takeover by rebel Kenya Air Force officers in the early hours of Sunday morning and the subsequent chaos, bloodshed, lawlessness and looting is a grim reminder of the terror and anarchy that could be unleashed in this country in the event of a coup d'etat. That the violent takeover of our popularly-elected government did not succeed is not only a demonstration of the basic loyalty and commitment to the rule of law of our army and police, but also a tribute to their efficiency, alertness and good discipline. This is in contradistinction to the drunken lawlessness and thuggery of the rebels who sought to bring chaos and turmoil in this country.

The Kenya Air Force officers involved in the attempted takeover were amateurish to the extreme, ideologically and politically naive and behaved, quite clearly, as a bunch of wild, indisciplined gangsters who at times thought they were some kind of Robin Hoods.

In their announcements over the Voice of Kenya which were marked by long intervals of pop music, they talked of the revolution, of corruption in the present government, of a few greedy and irresponsible bandits...a gang of local tyrants which had emerged and indulged in rampant corruption, and put the economy in shambles and made life unbearable for wananchi. The people of Kenya can now breath a sigh of relief. But as they were indulging in this rhetoric, some of their fellow outlaws were rounding up wananchi in town, making them crawl on the ground and robbing them of their money. They commandeered civilian vehicles, broke into shops, looted and encouraged wananchi to join in the looting. They threw bursts of wild gunfire and shot at their fellow looters whenever it took their fancy.

Back to the Voice of Kenya and their theatricals. The rebels cleared university students to demonstrate in the streets and brought a voice on the air to say that on the behalf of the people of Kenya we students register our wholehearted and conditional support for the 1 August revolution organized by the Kenya People's Redemption Council. We humbly request our new popular government to accord us the freedom we have always cared for. What tragic nonsense.

Anybody who loves this country or freedom would not support military rule. Military rule is the very antithesis of freedom. It is in essence antiwananchi because wananchi lose whatever say they had in the way they are ruled. It is rule through the bullet. And no person who, through violence, takes over an elected government, freely elected by the people, can claim to be a spokesman for the people of Kenya. He is, in fact, their enemy number one.

The only legitimate spokesmen for the people are their elected representatives. Only they have a mandate to speak on behalf of the people of Kenya.

And the people of Kenya know when and how to change their representatives -- at all polls, as they have done so many times in the past without prompting from anybody. No military personnel, no university student, can legitimately claim to be an embodiment of the wishes and aspirations of all the people of Kenya. Anybody who arrogates to himself the role of being the spokesman of all the people of Kenya -- without being popularly elected -- is either a naive and misguided ideologue or an unscrupulous power seeker who knows the only way he can get political power is through the power of the gun.

Kenya has no time for such individuals. Kenya has no time for military men who arrogate to themselves the role of politicians. The majority of Kenyas are far too sophisticated to be taken in by the rhetoric of semi-illiterate ideologues in uniform.

They have no role in the running the affairs of men, except in bearing arms to defend the nation against aggression from within and without.

They cannot be politicians because nobody elected them. We are grateful that the bulk of our army is just that -- professional soldiers who are well-trained and disciplined to defend our constitutional government as has been so clearly demonstrated.

Let's get this clear. An elected government, no matter how corrupt or bad, in most cases is preferable to a military junta. Many examples in Africa -- where there is or has been military rule -- attest to this. Kenyans need only look over their borders to see this homely truth.

The open rebellion by the Kenya Air Force will, of course, not be forgotten easily. It will leave a permanent scar in the political life of this nation. And things will never be the same again. But we should be grateful that we are not under military rule.

The forestast has been most traumatic.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ADDRESSES SRSP CONGRESS

EA031350 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0355 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Speech by President Siad Barre at the 2 August opening of the Second Somalia Revolutionary Socialist Party Congress at the Challe Siad Armed Forces Academy in Mogadishu -- read by announcer -- recorded]

[Excerpts] On the state of emergency, the president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], in consideration of Artilces 83 and 113 of (?Chapter) 2 of the Constitution, and in recognition of the continuous aggression by the Addis Ababa regime and its cohorts against the SDR, in consideration of the numerous problems brought about by the refugees, which are increasing daily, in consideration of the deviations from the 21 October aspirations and objectives, imposed a state of emergency in the country until the situation returned to normal and the difficulties were overcome through unity and until the objectives and aspirations of the 21 October revolution were returned to their true path. That was the reason for the imposition of the 1980 state of emergency, which brought about the reinstatement of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

What we have done during the state of emergnecy needs to be reviewed. I am sure that the fulfillment of some of our objectives did take place. However, we did not achieve all our objectives when we imposed the state of emergency because some of our leaders, in high-ranking positions in the nation, did not fulfill the objectives of the 21 October revolution and broke the promise they had made to the people, choosing instead selfish interests with the cooperation of imperialist conspirators. With the situation as it was for a year, the Central Committee decided to lift the state of emergency.

It is a fact that while some people were busy trying to injure the nation most of the people of our society tried hard to uplift the society and launched a war against plotters and imperialists, who were trying, and are still trying, to hamper the unity of the Somali people. The party congress and the people thank them very much for their efforts.

However, the crisis in the Horn of Africa has reached an international level. The basis of this situation is a confrontation of colonialists and colonized nationalities who have been refused their rights to self-determination and political, economic and social independence.

Our efforts to foster peace and friendship with the Addis Ababa government are known. The Somali Government is ready to have peace talks anywhere and at any time, at which an agreement suitable to both sides could be achieved, for the betterment of the brotherly peoples in the Horn of Africa and for the general peace and stability of this region.

Unfortunately, the Addis Ababa regime, which is known for its obstinacy and intransigent policy, has chosen to launch provocative raids [word indistinct] with the support of foreign powers against the SDR, instead of seeking the peace we are calling for. These attacks, as you all know, have continued to date. We would like to remind the Addis Ababa regime, however, that our call still stands.

CHAD

MILITARY CHIEF: CDR COMMITTED TO RECONCILIATION

AB040640 Paris AFP in English 0409 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, Aug 4 (AFP) -- One of Chad's major politico-military factions, the Democratic Revolutionary Command (CDR), is still committed to overall reconciliation among the country's rival groupings, but has doubts about the real intentions of new Chadian strongman Hissein Habre, CDR's military chief Rakhis Mannany said here Tuesday.

Mr Mannany told Agence France-Presse his forces had been reorganized [words indistinct] the FAN of rebel ex-Defence Minister Habre, who took the capital Ndjamena on June 7 from President Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT [Transitional National Union Government].

"Our readiness for dialogue remains the same, but we must be careful," said Mr Mannany, who reported that clashes were continuing between CDR and FAN troops in the Boussoro region.

"We want overall reconciliation which will leave no one out," he said. But he thought negotiations with Mr Habre were "unlikely for the moment."

The FAN did not hold as much territory as their radio station in Ndjamena claimed, Mr Mannany said. Columns from the People's Armed Forces (FAP) loyal to ousted President Goukouni were assembled at Zouar in the north and at Aoumnianga Kebir, he reported.

Accompanying Mr Mannany here in the Nigerain capital was Mr Habre's former deputy on the FAN Command Council, Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, who said he had joined the CDR. He had been finance minister in the transitional government. Like Mr Habre, he had been sacked and sentenced to death by President Goukouni. But Mr Mahamat said he had split with Mr Habre two years ago. He dubbed his former chief "an ambitious opportunist, who will lead Chad into a dictatorship."

Mr Mannany and Mr Mahamat said the grouping headed by southern strongman Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue, vice-president in the ousted transitional government, was "an objective ally of the CDR." Col Kamougue was "ready for reconciliation on a healthy basis," they said.

They reaffirmed that the death last month of CDR leader Acyl Ahmat -- he reportedly stepped inadvertently into a moving airplane propeller -- was an accident and denied that the former GUNT foreign minister had been murdered. They added that his successor, Acheikh ibn Oumar, was incontestably the new CDR leader.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

AB021806 Paris AFP in French 1610 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Aug (AFP) -- It was learned from official sources in Ndjamena that a 685-million-CFA-francs cooperation agreement was signed on Monday between France and Chad.

Observers in Ndjamena say the signing of this agreement marks the resumption of cooperation between Paris and Ndjamena, which had broken down since the recapture of the Chadian capital by Hissein Habre's FAN.

This amount will be used to finance construction of a 60-ton ferry on the Chari River to help the Chadian Government resume supplying [words indistinct] laboratory in Ndjamena and other health establishments in the country.

The same official sources disclosed that on Friday, Claude Soubeste, French ambassador to Chad, handed Hissein Habre, chairman of the Chadian Council of State, a letter from French President Francois Mitterrand on cooperation between France and the new Chadian authorities.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU OPPONENTS FORM INDEPENDENT TRADE UNION

AB031316 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, Aug 3 (AFP) -- Opponents of the regime of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko have announced formation of an independent trade union body in the country.

In a communique reaching here today, the Federation Syndicale Congolaise, describing itself as the first opposition labour organisation in Zaire, said it would fight the official organisation, which it said was a "Mobutuist instrument aimed at sending the working class to sleep."

It called on workers, peasants and public and private sector employees, the "victims of capital" and of General Mobutu's "tyranny," to join the new organisation.

PARIS EMBASSY STATEMENT REJECTS OAU COMPROMISE

AB021730 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 2 (AFP) -- Zaire today insisted that the Organization of African Unity summit meeting, (?stalled over) OAU membership of the disputed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR), must be held from Thursday as planned.

A statement issued by the Zaire Embassy here said it "totally rejects" an OAU compromise allowing the SDAR to take part in OAU ministerial meetings if it would agree not to attend the summit meeting. The statement said the compromise solution would tend to "ratify its illegal admission to the Organization of African Unity."

Ministers attending a preparatory meeting in Tripoli were unable to obtain a quorum because some members refused to attend, protesting the admission of the SDAR, and the summit meeting itself could be threatened.

Zaire said it would take part in the Tripoli summit "on condition that the SDAR problem is not the main point on the summit's agenda." The statement said the summit should instead consider problems such as Namibian independence, "the struggle against the odious apartheid system and economic development in Africa."

CAPE VERDE

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR TRIPOLI SUMMIT

AB040625 Paris AFP in English 0344 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Praia, Aug 4 (AFP) -- Cape Verde's Prime Minister Pedro Pires left here Tuesday for Libya to attend the OAU summit in Tripoli.

It was impossible to say if the summit would take place, he conceded, but his delegation intended to stay in Tripoli at least until Thursday, the scheduled opening day.

Mr Pires, whose government supports the controversial admission to the OAU of the Western Saharan Republic, said it was necessary to go to Tripoli to see what the chances were for a solution to the current crisis. He said he approved of the proposed compromise whereby the Saharans would stay away from the summit as such on a voluntary basis.

The OAU was still a useful instrument for Africa, Mr Pires added.

GAMBIA

718 DETAINEES FREED; CURFEW REDUCED

AB310619 Paris AFP in English 0341 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Banjul, July 31 (AFP) -- More than 700 people detained in Gambia in the wake of last July's failed coup here have been freed in the past three months without having to go on trial, Attorney General Fafa M'bye said in a radio broadcast Friday.

A total of 1,084 suspects were arrested after troops from neighbouring Senegal put down the putsch at the request of President Sir Dawda Jawara, who was in Britain at the time.

The attorney general said 718 had been freed on Sir Dawda's orders, 422 in May and 296 in June and July.

Mr M'bye said that among people arraigned for taking part in the coup, 111 had been sentenced, 35 of them to death and 17 acquitted. The other sentences ranged from jail terms of 18 years to fines.

The Interior Ministry meanwhile announced a two-hour reduction of the curfew in force here for the past year. It now runs from 0100 to 0500.

LIBERIA

DOE OPPOSES SDAR PARTICIPATION IN OAU SUMMIT

AB031716 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Head of State Commander in Chief Samuel Doe has sent a telegram message to OAU Secretary General Mr Edem Kodjo, maintaining Liberia's position on the forthcoming OAU summit meeting scheduled for Tripoli, the Libyan capital. A Liberia news agency report quoted Commander in Chief Doe as saying Liberia will not participate in the Tripoli summit as the SDAR issue has not been resolved. The commander in chief said compromise is unacceptable as any participation by the SDAR in the OAU meetings will be an endorsement of its admission.

NIGER

AFP REPORTS KOUNTCHE 2 AUGUST ADDRESS

AB030653 Paris AFP in English 0418 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 3 (AFP) -- Niger's Armed Forces "are more determined than ever to shoulder all the responsibilities of power," head of state Colonel Seyni Kountche said here Monday night.

In a radio-TV broadcast on the eve of the West African country's 22d independence anniversary, Col Kountche warned that his announcement in April that a constituent assembly would be formed to draft a national charter or constitution "in no way implies a return to the demons of politics for the politicians."

The April statement, made on the eighth anniversary of Col Kountche's seizure of power from President Diori Hamani, was viewed in some quarters here as signalling the prospect of a return to civilian rule.

But last night Col Kountche warned: "Let those who still believe in the enticements of propaganda, and who think the time of the voting slip has already come, disillusion themselves very quickly and stop their agitation."

For the third consecutive year, people in Niger are being asked to mark the independence anniversary by planting a tree as part of efforts to prevent further encroachment by the desert.

Col Kountche noted that drought was persisting and that grazing for livestock was lacking in some regions, but he gave an assurance that there was enough food stocked for people to be able to live through the next crop-sowing period without difficulty.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI UNDECIDED ON OAU SUMMIT ATTENDANCE

AB031726 Paris AFP in French 1651 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, 3 Aug (AFP) -- President Shehu Shagari of Nigaria is not yet sure of participating in the OAU summit of heads of state, scheduled to begin in Tripoli (Libya) on Friday, official sources said in Lagos on Tuesday.

The Nigerian president's departure -- scheduled for Wednesday -- has not been decided finally, Mr Charles Igoh -- the president's spokesman -- stated to the AFP on Tuesday.

President Shagari, sources close to the presidency point out, will go to Tripoli only on condition that a quorum is formed. He is expecting a message to this effect from his foreign affairs minister, it was learned from the same sources.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu returned to Tripoli on Monday after spending several days in Lagos to brief President Shagari on the latest developments in the Libyan capital, where the OAU ministerial meeting could not begin officially as a quorum could not be formed.

Nigeria, which has officially called for participation in this summit, had suggested a solution which, according to Audu, would reconcile the parties in the conflict over the admission of the SDAR into the pan-African organization.

ROMANIAN AID IN TRAINING OIL WORKERS SOUGHT

AB301217 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Nigeria has sought the cooperation of the Romanian Government in the training of her personnel in the petroleum industry. The minister of education, Dr Sylvester Ugoh, made the request while exchanging views with the Romanian ambassador in Lagos, Dr Vasile Chivulescu. Dr Ugoh noted that Romania was one of the countries which have developed their petroleum industry over the years, adding that Nigeria stood to gain from her rich experience in that field. The minister also urged Romania to make the services of her academics available to Nigerian universities and other institutions of higher learning.

The Romanian envoy pledged his country's preparedness to cooperate with Nigeria in her manpower training program for the petroleum industry.

UPPER VOLTA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS OAU NONPARTICIPATION

AB022156 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Upper Voltan delegation to the OAU ministerial council meeting in Tripoli returned to Ouagadougou yesterday. It was made up of six members and was led by His Excellency Michel Kafando, our country's permanent representative at the United Nations. The delegation was in Tripoli 25-30 July and took part in the informal meetings aimed at finding a compromise which, as you know, Upper Volta rejected during the discussions. The fact that this compromise was maintained explains, perhaps, the reason for the withdrawal of the Upper Voltan delegation.

In an interview with (Kaoula Damien) this afternoon, the minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Col Felix Tientaraboum, officially gave the reasons for which Upper Volta decided not to take part in the OAU ministerial council meeting in Tripoli:

[Begin recording] Upper Volta made the decision -- as everyone knows -- not to take part in the 39th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting. Having been assured that the SDAR would take part neither in the ministerial meeting nor the summit, Upper Volta, a member of the bureau of the 18th summit, with the care and concern of safeguarding the organization, accepted the invitation to go to Tripoli in good faith. After giving us this assurance, the following compromise was suggested to us: The SDAR would attend the 39th meeting of the Council of Ministers and would voluntarily and temporarily abstain from attending the summit. Such a compromise would amount to implicitly recognizing the SDAR. This, of course, is contrary to Upper Volta's standpoint. After studying the consequences of this situation, Upper Volta reaffirms its standpoint, based on principle, and refuses to sit together with the so-called SDAR under the present conditions. However, Upper Volta will favor any suggestion for an extraordinary summit to deal with the issue, that will involve all the 50 OAU member states. [end recording]

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR RSA

AB031900 Luanda ANGOP in French 2125 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Huambo, 2 Aug (ANGOP) -- Angolan Defense Minister Col Pedro Maria Pedale Tonha has reaffirmed in Huambo (capital of Huambo Province) that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola depends -- singularly and exclusively -- on the willingness of both the Angolan and Cuban Governments.

Addressing troops during activities at Command Headquarters marking the eighth anniversary of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], he also added that the withdrawal of Cuban troops is an issue between Angola and Cuba within the framework of the declaration of the two respective countries.

Pedro Maria Tonha denounced racist South Africa's preparations to launch another major attack against the People's Republic of Angola and, at the same time, made a strong appeal to the militants of the party, mass organizations and general public to embrace the defense and security organizations to justify the saying that defending the fatherland is the first and foremost security measure.

After recalling that the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the armed forces is being celebrated at an extremely difficult moment -- marked by the resumption of direct imperialist aggression -- Pedale accused the United States of being responsible for and promoting the arms race because of its material and economic support for its allies with the aim of destabilizing progressive regimes in several areas of the world.

In Africa, he said, the North American administration has intensified this support organized under the cloak of material and economic assistance and the creation of military bases from where criminal interventions are formented against the revolutionary forces of the continent.

The defense minister also condemned the multiform assistance and support the North American administration gives the Pretoria regime -- its principal bastion on the African Continent -- and its firm determination to continue to destabilize progressive countries in southern Africa.

Because of its socialist option, Angola is a serious obstacle to imperialism in this part of the world, he asserted, emphasizing that whatever forces or weapons South Africa possesses, our army and our people, who are truthful to the principles of the party and the option it has chosen, will know how to react to the Machiavellian attempts of the enemy in upholding the defense of our territorial integrity.

The Angolan defense minister also praised FAPLA for its courage and bravery shown in the defense of revolutionary conquests and encouraged it to further improve the quality of its preparations and combativity and to increase technical capabilities, stressing that an organized, disciplined and courageous army that executes the orientations of the party and of international proletarianism for the defense of its territorial integrity is an ideal one.

Colonel Pedale also appealed to political commissions, military units and defense organizations and security agencies to strictly dedicate themselves to the task of arousing the awareness of the combatants with a view to creating a new army in Agostinho Neto's fatherland.

The main festivities at Huambo marking the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the FAPLA were attended by government and party officials, FAPLA officials, members of the youth wing of the party and mass organizations. They also were highlighted by the inauguration of a military hospital and an officers' mess and a soccer match between military teams from Angola and Zambia, which the Angolan side won by two goals to one.

MOCAMEDES PROVINCE, CITY RENAMED NAMIBE

AB030712 Paris AFP in English 0435 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, Aug 3 (AFP) -- Angola's southwest province of Mocamedes and its capital of the same name [have] been renamed Namibe.

The ruling party's Central Committee secretary for economic and social policy, Roberto de Almeida, said here Monday the change was made to mark the eighth anniversary of the Angolan Armed Forces.

Provincial Commissioner Rafael Sapilinha said the new name would enable the local people to recover their cultural identity. The Namib Desert cuts across the province, which borders the South-African-ruled territory of Namibia (South-West Africa).

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGOLAN ACCUSATION OF AGGRESSION 'REJECTED'

LD032320 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The South African Government has rejected allegations by the permanent representative of the Angolan Government at the United Nations about acts of aggression by South African forces against the people of Angola. The text of a letter dated 3 August and addressed to the president of the Security Council was released in Pretoria. It was from the South African permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr van Oordt. The Angolan allegations were contained in a letter dated 29 July and circulated as a Security Council document.

Mr van Oordt said the position of the South African Government was quite clear. The people of South-West Africa/Namibia relied on the South African Security Forces to protect them against SWAPO. Mr van Oordt said SWAPO, while reluctantly taking part in the independence negotiations for the territory, had continued with its campaign of violence and intimidation against the people of South-West Africa/Namibia. He said SWAPO designs were again exposed in documents made public last week. The documents, he said, illustrated that SWAPO openly advocated violence while at the same time claiming to want to end the conflict in the territory. At this delicate stage in the negotiations, said Mr van Oordt, SWAPO directed its members to murder prominent politicians in South-West Africa/Namibia, to plant landmines throughout the territory, to stockpile arms, ammunition and explosives in the territory, to continue infiltration into the territory and to continue its campaign of violence and sabotage against the people of the territory. This evidence of the true intentions of SWAPO raised the question of whether a free and fair election could be held in South-West Africa, said the South African UN representative.

SWAPO, was, in effect, saying that it would not tolerate any opposition and anyone who opposed its views had to be eliminated. These were the people whom the Government of Angola had chosen to support, he said. Security force action was not directed against the government or people of Angola but against SWAPO.

Mr van Oort said violence and instability in southern Africa would not be in interests of either South Africa or Angola nor any of their neighbors. South Africa had demonstrated through its willingness to cooperate with neighboring states that it wanted peace in the subcontinent. But he said forces from outside Africa apparently considered it imperative for the achievement of their own objectives that southern Africa should be engulfed in conflict. The South African Government was earnestly seeking peace, he said, but it could not do so at the cost of destroying the stability of the subcontinent.

On the instructions of the South African Government, he asked that the letter should be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER SAYS KIDNAPPERS GET LOCAL SUPPORT

MB040918 Johannesburg International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The Zimbabwean minister responsible for defense, Mr Sydney Sekeramayi [as heard], has told Parliament that the inhabitants of the area where six foreign tourists were abducted 11 days ago are helping the captors and making it difficult for the security forces to free the hostages. He said the people in the area, that is in Matabeleland, are withholding information and giving false information to the security forces. They have also tried to obliterate the tracks of the abductors and have been laying false trails in an attempt to confuse the forces.

Mr Sekeramayi said the people living there have been giving sanctuary, food and water to the abductors and hostages secretly, and did not pass on information to the security forces. Mr Sekeramayi was said to be gloomy about the fate of the hostages. He said some ZAPU politicians were helping the captors, who demanded the return of ZAPU-owned properties which were confiscated by the government and also the release from detention of [words indistinct] ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] leaders. Mr Sekeramayi said there was nothing to link the abduction of the six tourists -- two from Britain, two from the United States and two from Australia -- with the three prisoners who had been missing since the middle of last month, but he said the Ministry of Home Affairs was investigating the matter.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED, QUESTIONED ON AIRBASE ATTACK

CA031644 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has issued a statement on the destruction of several aircraft of the Zimbabwe Air Force on 25 July. The statement says security forces have detained suspected individuals for questioning and that investigations are continuing. Criminal charges will be laid against them in due course. An air force board of inquiry set up soon after the incident occurred will make its findings known to the public after investigations have been completed.